B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 276. BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,902
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:-
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan.
10th Dec.	LAHORE ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1925	MIRZAPORE ..	China. Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
24th ,,	GAMARIA ..	Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
27th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departur
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	1845	15th Nov.	25th Nov
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5476	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Madabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,304
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore		Sim'a
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Jojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11 25.00.000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00.000
150.000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid .... Rs. 1 87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50.000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62.50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR NORCOT WARREN K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Multan
Bezwada	Muradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Mutra
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Naimital
Cawnpore	Narayangunge
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Coconada	Nowshera
Cochin	Ootacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Patna
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddalore	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddapah	Poona
Cuttack	Poona City
Dacca	Purnea
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gaya	Shelapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Godhra	Simla
Gujranwala	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Gapur (Pay Office)	Tellicherry
Gathras	Thana
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tutjeorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Jullundur (City)	Wardha
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal
Khamgaon	
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

J. G. RIDLAND
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

DO YOU KNOW OF

A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. Is certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone. No. 42118

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombey.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKANATH WAMANRAO RAJADHYAX, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Gopikabai, widow of Jagannath Govinath is the present Fazandar, situate at Dammer Lane, Gamdevi outside the Fort of Bombay, together with messuage tenement or dwelling house and the building erected thereon and containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 and Cadastral Survey No. 1697 Division Girgaum, with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2747, Street No. 1, bounded on or towards the East by the property of Harishanker Jagannath Goregaoker, on or towards the West by the Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Anantha Bhicoo Goregaoker and others and on or towards the South by the said Dammer Lane and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

KHARAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C24499

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 65 of 1922.

DWARKABAI VEDANTAM ..... Plaintiff

vs.

DATTATRAYA DAMODAR TA MANKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1925, and Judge's Order dated the 2nd day of September 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court the premises on SUNDAY, the 6th day of December, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground, situate at Mauje Dande Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and Bombay Suburban District, registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as part of original Survey No. 298, but now of Survey No. 251/3, bearing Entry No. 724 and Old No. 536K and containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by the land of Dorabji Hoshangji Gazdar, on the South by the Public Road, on the East by a piece of land belonging to Thakoredas Jekisondas Mody and on the West by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24384

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Headquarters Building in Hospital Lane, HOSPITAL LANE will be CLOSED to the public between the hours of 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1925.

This order is made under section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1925.

C24496

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that I, Sir HENRY MACNAGHTEN, Sheriff of Bombay do hereby convene a MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay at the TOWN HALL at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1925, at which His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E., P.C., Governor of Bombay will preside, in order to discuss the amelioration of Hospital conditions in this City.

H. MACNAGHTEN.
Sheriff of Bombay.

C24500

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following property of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., in the structures known as the Temporary Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon, which is to be sold in following lots:—

(1) Survey, Appeal and Arbitration Rooms known as the Administrative Block.
(2) The Trading Hall,
(3) The property in the covered passages connecting the various blocks, and
(4) The structures known as Refreshment Rooms, Water Rooms, Lavatories, Water Closets and Urinals.

These Tenders are invited for each of the above lots or for one or more or for all the lots together.

Alternatively they be submitted for materials of the first three lots :—

(1) Corrugated iron sheets and tiles,
(2) Doors, Windows and glasses,
(3) All other timber, and
(4) A separate tender for the fourth lot set out above.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th November, 1925.

The materials have to be removed within a month from the date of approval of the Tender, failure to do which would subject the purchaser to a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

Terms of payment—cash on aproval of the Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

The property is open to inspection from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on week days when information on the subject could be had from either the Secretary of the Association or Building supervisor Mr. Balashanker Virji.

By Order,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,
The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

C24455

"WONDERFUL ANSWERS"

to all questions regarding your future. Send birth time or time of writing the letter and we will send you most accurate and striking answers without any exaggeration; because we also apply Mesmerio and Hypnotic processes. Send only two rupees for 6 queries and if you want aggeration; because we also apply Mesmerism and Hypnotism. Mesmeric book complete course available only for a short time. EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, P. O. Chodavaram (Dt. Vizagapatam.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.)

THE STAR OF INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lakhs).

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each the whole amount to be payable with the application.

DIRECTORS

(1) V. P. VAIDYA, Esqr., Bar-at-law, Bombay.
(2) E. B PAREKH. Esqr., Government Contractor, Bombay.
(3) K. R. MISTRY, Esqr., Merchant, Bombay.
(4) KALIANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand Kalianji & Co., Bombay.
(5) CANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand, Kalianji & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & Co.,
Military Square Lane, Bombay.

AUDITORS

Messrs. N. S. GUBBI & Co.,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. ABHECHAND, KALIANJI & Co.
A, Karim Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE

A. KARIM BUILDING, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of supplying a long felt want for a fast and efficiently worked service of passenger steamers on the Indian coast. Hitherto a journey by sea, however short in duration, has been looked upon by the Indian travelling public as a hardship that had to be endured, and there is no gainsaying the fact that travelling on the deck of an Indian coastal passenger steamer at the present time can hardly be classed as a pleasant experience. There is no reason, however, why it should not be made enjoyable, as in other countries. The journey by sea possesses many attractions and advantages that the land route cannot lay claim to. To begin with, as sea voyage at any time is very beneficial to the health; moreover, one's destination is not only reached much quicker, but at a much less cost and trouble than the equivalent journey by train with its consequent changes, delays and heavy food expenses. This fact is doubtless well known to a great many people, but the attendant discomfort of such a voyage under present conditions is the deterrent factor.

It is felt, therefore that when the public has had practical demonstration of the fact that, by means of fast, comfortable and efficiently worked steamers, a sea journey along the Indian coast can really be made a health-giving and pleasant experience, they will hasten to take advantage of the opportunity presented to them to visit their friends and relations much oftener than they now do with the result that there will be a great increase in the number of ordinary travellers apart from those who will make the voyage for pleasure.

It will also provide increased opportunities for the Indian public to widen their knowledge of ports on the coast that undoubtedly have a big future before them.

Whilst there are already other companies engaged in this trade, the number of passengers available even under present conditions of travel is rapidly increasing, and it is estimated that within the next few years this figure will be doubled.

In these steamers will be found a standard of comfort for all classes of Indian passengers that has never before been attempted in any boat engaged in the Indian coastal trade, one of the innovations being special arrangements in regard to food and water to meet the requirements of vegetarian passengers whose claim to attention has hitherto been totally neglected. Special arrangements have also been made for the accommodation of ladies travelling alone.

Further information regarding these special features will be gladly given at the Registered Office of the Company.

The business of the Company will be conducted on the soundest, most economical and upto-date lines under the direct control and management of gentlemen whose extensive experience in Shipping will not only enable the Company to avoid the many pitfalls that beset a new venture of this description, but will greatly increase its prospects from a profit earning point of view.

For the first Board of Directors the Company has been fortunate enough to secure the services of a group of well-known local gentlemen whose wide business experience will enable the Company to start operations under the brightest auspices, and the managing agency is in the hands of Messrs. Abhechand, Kalianji & Co., whose extensive local business knowledge will likewise prove a valuable asset to the Company.

As regards the return that may be expected from the working of the Company, all expenses and costs have been very carefully gone into, and it is estimated that from the running of one passenger steamer over a working season of nine months, the total revenue from fares alone will amount to Rs. 10,00,000. Running cost, including all expenses of management, insurance, depreciation, etc., etc., will not exceed Rs. 8,00,000. It will therefore be seen that with four steamers in commission the net income will be sufficient to enable the Company to pay a dividend of 15 p. c. and at the same time, form a substantial reserve fund and to provide for the purchase of further steamers. This estimate is of income from the passenger service and does not include the substantial profits that can be expected from the carrying of cargo.

In this connection it is of interest to note what Mr. S. N. Haji in his standard work "Economics of Shipping" writes in regard to the running of a passenger and cargo steamer on the Indian coast.

"If the value of the steamer be taken at Rs. 15,00,000; allowing Rs. 75,000 for depreciation at 5 per cent the rate of profit is 27 per cent."

The qualification of a director shall be the holding in his own right of fifty-one shares in the company of the nominal value of Rs. 510. The remuneration of every director shall be Rs. 30 for every Meeting or Adjourned Meeting attended by him.

The preliminary expenses are calculated to be not more than Rs. 25,000.

The Directors will proceed to allotment after one thousand shares of the Company have been subscribed for.

An Agreement between The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and Messrs. Abhechand Kalianji & Co. has been entered into whereby the firm is appointed the Managing Agents of the Company.

Applications for shares of the Company should be made on the printed forms available for this purpose to be had at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Registered Office of the Company is situated at A. Karim Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Application forms and copies of Prospectus are available at the Registered Office of the Company where the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected during business hours.

VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA.
EDULJI B. PAREKH
K. R. MISTRY.
KALIANJI VURDHMAN.
CANJI VURDHMAN

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

No.....

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

To The Directors of

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited
Graham Road, A. Karim Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Managing Agents the sum of Rs. being Rs. 10 per share in respect of Shares of the above named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us.

Signature .....

Name (in full) .....

Address .....

.....

Description .....

Date 192

This form must be sent to the Company direct at its Bombay Office or to the Head Office Central Bank New Building.

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

(Receipt for Application Money.)

No ..... Date 19

RECEIVED from .....

the sum of Rs. ..... being the full value of Rs. 10 per share upon ..... shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs. .....

Managing Agents.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for Share Certificates.)

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE OUTSTANDINGS AMOUNTING TO RS. 20,000.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamnadas Jadhowji Udani (insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Monday the 23rd November 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in outstandings amounting to Rs. 20,000 due by Capt. S. A. Paymaster.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MORI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jamnadas Khushaldas acting under a power of sale reserved to him as Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of February 1922 and made between Kadar Ibrahim Surti of the one part and the said Jamnadas Khushaldas of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Kadar Ibrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-two yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large piece of land bearing New Survey No. 1/62 of the Pension and Tax Tenure and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Pandoo Hira Koli and partly by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Pawri, on or towards the East by the property of Dugroo Sakaram Bhandari, on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6011 and Street No. 486, Mori Road.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty two and three-ninths square yards or thereabout and forming of a large piece of land bearing New Survey No. 1/62 of the Pension and Tax Tenure and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the East and West by passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

NOTICES.

THE Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, will receive offers in sealed covers marked as Offers for Tin sheets by regd post or by hand on or before 12 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1925 with a deposit of twenty-five per cent. for Tin Sheets of following sizes. Purchasers will have to pay in full and remove the lot at once.

Size	No. of Boxes.	No. of sheets in each box	Weight of each box. Cwts.
17 in. x 25 in.	30	50	1 1 25
14 in. x 20 in.	312	112	1 0 0
39 in. x 25 in.	178	50	2 1 4
17 in. x 25 in.	86	112	1 0 21
34 in. x 25 in.	782	50	1 1 21.

...NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

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on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—CASHIER by a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 1097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24503

WANTED.—A TUTOR to give lessons in Guzerati to an English lady residing at Malabar Hill. 1 hour daily 11-30 to 12-30 o'clock. Tutor must have bicycle. Apply D.M.F.G., Box No. 1095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24502

WANTED.—PUBLISHERS to effect rapid sale of their Publications through THE KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE, (c) Benares City, (India). Correspondence enclosing specimen copies invited.
A R2114

WANTED.—A GOAN MANAGER for Hotel. Applicant should have good experience of hotel management and should be of strictly sober habits, honest and reliable. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary required to C. F. BRAGANZA, Braganza & Sons. Hotel, LAHORE.
A R2176

WANTED.—A competent hand for the post of the Agent of a banking concern. Salary Rs. 200, good prospects for a suitable man. Apply with full particulars regarding age, nationality, qualifications, previous service, if any, etc. The selected candidate will be required to furnish security. Apply Box No. 1092, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24490

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga. Must be an M.A. in English or Philosophy. A fair knowledge of Hindu Shastras and command over the English language essential. Salary Rs. 175 to 300 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, experience and salary expected, to CHIEF MANAGER, Raj Darbhanga.
A 24501

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

HELP AN IDEAL ASHRAM.—Maharshikul Brahmachary Ashram founded eight years ago by Falhard Baba Mahant Ram Udardas and Mataji Radhabai, is situated on the bank of the holy Ganges at Lachman Zula. The climate is splendid, air and water very pure and refreshing, the scenery of the Himalayas simply grand. There are at present 32 boys who are supplied with food and clothing free of charge. This is the best opportunity to the charitable public to devote their money to real philanthropy. "The best Ashram I know of"—Yogi Vishwanath Maharaj, Bombay. Lachman Zula, P. O. Rishikesh, Dist. Gadwal. Information available from Mataji Radhabai, at Mulji Madhavdas Dharmashala, C. P. Tank, Bombay.
M R2187

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A FINANCER to advance Rs. 6/7000. Reasonable security will be given. Apply Box No. 1098, Adv. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2194

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1889

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding Fortunes. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Madows St., Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL—Reduced charges for slack season up to 15th December, 1925. Rs. 5-12-0 per head per day. Ground floor accommodation with meals. Rs. 3-8-0 per head per day.
H24390

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Cheap in one lot, a DECENT LIBRARY of a deceased Lawyer, comprising Sadar Diwani Adalat Reports, various Indian Law Report Series, Bombay Law Reporter, Indian Decisions of the different High Courts, Digests, Lawyers' Reference Civil and Criminal, etc., etc., besides Text Books by Standard Authors. An opportunity for a rising Practitioner. For particulars apply Box No. 1094, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2169

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GOING CHEAP—A very big lot of SHUKTR FILES, wholesale or retail. See GOCULDAS DOSSA & CO., 14, Humum Street, Fort.
T R2188

BEST SILKEN SOCKS Rs. 1-8 per pair. SILKEN HANDKERCHIEF, best quality Re. One. AGENTS WANTED. V. P. Extra. JIVANBINDU OFFICE Nadiad (Gujrat).
J R2195

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tins at Rs. 2/8 and 2/4. Thin Shelled Walnuts 10 and 5 pound basket. Rs. 4 and 2/4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
F R2053

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1925 at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of June 1922 and made between the abovenamed mortgagor Tyabally Allibhoy of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (the Sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 175 and 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, further description where of is printed in the printed particulars and conditions of sale.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground (the Sanad in respect whereof is redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement- stable and chawls standing there on situate lying and being at the said Duncan Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, further description whereof is printed in the printed particulars and conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Manchershah and Nar madashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at Nos. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

VAUDEVILLE & COMEDY PICTURES

AT 6 and 8 P. M.

THE FAMOUS

CLASSICAL and CHARACTER DANCER

MADEMOISELLE TOSCA

DIRECT FROM

HIPPODROME—NEW YORK

AND

CASINO DE PARIS—PARIS

IN

THE VEIL, HAWAIIAN, GREEK ETC.

Miss DIAMOND

INSTRUMENTALIST

AND

SOUBRETTE.

AT 10 P. M. DAILY

HARRIS and LAWIE

IN THE LATEST

'NEW TANGO' & 'LONDON FOXTROT'

MDLLE. TOSCA & DIAMOND

PATHE GAZETTE

COMEDY PICTURES

NIGHTLY AT

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!

THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE FILM WORLD

KRISHNA-KUMAR

OR

"The Mysterious outlaw"

Full of adventures, Pasion and Intrigues

PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILM CO.

to be Screened

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S

THE MAGICIAN OF BENGAL

Daily at 5 p. m.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CINEMA OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CINEMA FILMS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parekh Street, near West End Cinema, near Charni Road Junction in the godown of Mr. Tribhovandass Mangaldass by order of the concerned:—

A large lot of Cinema Films, such as "Modern Musketeers"; "Mohicans of Paris"; Mystery of Mount Flowery"; "Jerusalem Delivered"; "Italian Soldier"; "Torpedoing of Oceania"; "Daughters of Storm"; "Race for Death"; "Ten Years After"; "Doctor's Wife"; "Gentlemen of the Jury," etc., etc.

Full particulars of films are published in the printed catalogues which can be had at the auctioneers' rooms.

BENNETT & CO.

RINK COCAINE CASE.

STORY OF A "PUNCH"

The case against Wilfred King of the Skating Rink, who pleaded not guilty to the charge of illicit sale of a very large quantity of cocaine was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday.

Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson conducted the prosecution, while King was defended by Mr. Rustom Wadia, bar-at-law, and Mr. Sopher.

Ramanlal Gordhandas was the first witness to be examined. He said he was called as a "punch" by Mr. Marchant on the night of November 9. A man called Haridas was also called. Rs 48,000 were produced in currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 1,000 each. Mr. Navalkar was then searched, but nothing was found on his person. The motor car was searched similarly. Witness, Navalkar, Mohan, Lakdavala and the cleaner took their seats in the car and drove towards Victoria Terminus. There witness, Mohan and Navalkar entered the refreshment rooms. A man came out and escorted Navalkar inside. Witness and Mohan accompanied Navalkar and another man seated inside asked Navalkar to go out with him and near the booking office that man asked Navalkar whether he had brought money. Navalkar produced the money and was asked to wait for ten or fifteen minutes. King came there some time later and went into the refreshment rooms with a thin tall man (Ternel). They returned in a few minutes and then all went to the Skating Rink. A short man (Messias) remained near the car, while King and the tall man went inside. The tall man came out of the rink and asked Navalkar to wait for a few minutes as there were people in the rink. After a while King and the tall man brought two boxes, King bringing the suit case, which he placed by the side of the driver. The car was then driven towards Pori Bunder after crossing Sir P. Mehta statue. The car stopped opposite the station premises when King opened one of the tins in the box and showed some powder to Navalkar, who asked for the slip of paper, which had been shown to him by the tall man earlier at the station premises. King took the slip of paper from the tall man, who was standing at some distance, and handed it to Navalkar. Navalkar perused it and kept it in his pocket. Navalkar then handed Rs. 47,000 to King and took back from him Rs. 590. King put the money into his pocket.

As King was alighting from the car Navalkar shouted out and King was arrested.

As he was about to be arrested, King threw away the money, which was later picked up by a taxi driver. That was checked and one note was missing. That note too was picked up after some time. After the arrest King was taken to the Central Excise Station at Chaupatty. There the numbers of the notes recovered were checked with the numbers originally recorded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said had never known Navalkar before the present occasion, nor Mohan nor Lakadvala. Witness was spotted at Bhuleshwar on the night of November 9, and taken to Marchant's bungalow at Byculla. At Bhuleshwar, he was told that it was Government work for which he was called and he should submit. It was not out of fear that he was giving evidence. That was the first time he had helped the excise department, that was the first time he had acted on a "punch." He was not told that King was to be arrested. He had never seen cocaine; he was shown some white powder and told it was cocaine. He was told by Marchant that some cocaine case was to be detected and asked to search the persons of the members of the party. Mohan was there when he went to Marchant's bungalow. There were five men in a room in Marchant's bungalow witness, Marchant, Navalkar, Mohan and Haridas. Haridas searched Marchant and the motor car, while witness searched Navalkar and Mohan, (Navalkar's) clerk. Lakdavala was searched later by Haridas.

Witness denied he was promised any reward, nor would he have accepted any. There was no talk of any reward to the officers.

Messias was standing in the refreshment rooms. Witness, Navalkar and Mohan went up to him. All three were then escorted towards Ternel. Ternel offered witness a drink, but witness refused.

"THIS IS THE MAN."

Proceeding witness said that Ternel suggested that they should go out as there were many people inside the restaurant. They all then went out. King was introduced to Navalkar as: "This is the man: we have to go with him." King then said he would go with Ternel for a drink and return soon. Barring these words, there was no talk when King was there. After their return from the direction of the restaurant, King, Ternel and Messias went to the rink on foot, while witness, Navalkar and Mohan went there in their motor car. At the rink, King and Ternel came out and Ternel told them to wait as there were some men inside. A little later he saw some two or three persons go out of the rink. One of them was a Parsi. King and Ternel came out again and Ternel told the people in the car, "Now that the men have gone out, we shall bring the bags."

King asked Navalkar and Mohan to go into the rink to inspect the goods, but they declined. When King and Ternel were inside the rink before they were invited to go inside the rink, witness was told by Navalkar that he (Navalkar) did not intend to go inside but wanted the goods to be brought out. No reasons were given out, nor did witness ask for an explanation. Witness knew that Navalkar was carrying a revolver. Witness was not told that King and others could not be arrested if the goods were not brought out.

On Hornby Road after the car had come to a standstill King showed the cocaine to Navalkar. The powder was wrapped up in blue paper. The tins were packed in white paper which was intact at the time. A cylindrical tin was taken out from the suit case, the outer paper cover was removed, the tin was opened, the inner paper was opened and the cocaine shown. Navalkar tasted a small quantity. Witness and Mohanlal also took pinches of the powder and felt it between their fingers. No other tin was opened, but the tins were checked according to the writing on the slip of paper referred to above.

HOW KING WAS CAUGHT.

King told Navalkar: "Don't be afraid, the bag bears my name and I am the proprietor of the Skating Rink." Navalkar however, had not given expression to any fear. The assurance might have been occasioned by the hugeness of the sum involved. The moment King set foot on the ground Navalkar shouted aloud, "Pakrao, Pakrao." Navalkar was the first person to seize him, but others soon came to his aid.

The cocaine was examined while King remained seated on the front seat. Subsequently Navalkar called King to the back seat and Mohanlal made room for him by getting out of the car, so that Mohanlal was not inside the car when Navalkar paid King, nor when King paid back the balance. Mohanlal did not witness the passing of money, nor Lakdavala, nor the clearner. Witness and Navalkar were the only persons who saw the passing of the money between King and Navalkar. After King got down witness did not see what happened. He actually saw King drop the notes. The notes were thrown right up in the air. He saw the notes in the air. A crowd then collected. Navalkar had caught hold of King by the collar at the back. The police came after some time. Witness never came out of the car. He did not see the taxi driver pick up the money from the ground.

Jacob David, a taxi-driver, and Laxman Shiwaji, a police constable were then examined.

A. J. LakdavKale, a wine merchant, examined by Inspector Hudson, said that he went to Marchant's bungalow at 6-30 p.m. and saw Ramanlal and Haridas. In witnesses' car there were Navalkar and four others. Nothing was found in his car. Navalkar was given 48 notes of Rs. 1,000 each. After drawing up the panchama he went to Bori Bunder along with Navalkar, Mohan and one panch in his car. Witness saw Ternel, Messias and King at Brandon's. Afterwards the accused, Ternel and Messias went to the Skating Rink in a car. Witness, Navalkar, Ramanlal and Mohan followed them.

The case was then adjourned.

MILL STRIKE DRAGS ON

RELIEF OPERATIONS CONTINUE.

The strike situation in the industrial area remained stationary on Saturday. In seventy mills which were opened only 5,586 workmen got in for work most of whom were mechanics, clerks and bleachers. The operatives who were not paid their wages for September are still continuing to receive in a small number and about 60 of them received their wages on Saturday. The labour leaders in the meantime are doing their best to keep the wolf of hunger away from the strikers' doors and they are giving doles as usual. On Saturday they gave rations to 2,500 operatives and issued passage tickets for eight men to go to their villages.

OPERATIVES MEET.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. N. M. JOSHI.

A meeting of the mill operatives was held in Kamathipura on Sunday night consider the strike situation. Munshi Mahomed Serdar Siddique, a mill operative, presided over the deliberations. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla was also present in the meeting. He exhorted the strikers to hold out for a month more as they had done for such a long time. He praised their behaviour and said that the mill operatives had set an example of carrying on a strike in a most peaceful manner.

The President also asked the men to stick to their determination of not returning to work on reduced wages. He thanked the different gentlemen who had helped them in their hour of need.

A number of resolutions were then passed. One thanked the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the grant of Rs. one lakh, while another thanked the British Labour leaders, Messrs. Thomas Johnstone and Sime, for their sympathy while the third thanked all the Labour organisations who had come to the help of the Textile strikers of Bombay with money contributions. The fourth resolution expressed the strikers' confidence in Mr. N. M. Joshi and his colleagues who had organised the relief for the strikers.

The meeting lasted till 10 p.m. and it was decided to take the opinions of the strikers and then to act for the future.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

November 21.

A further drop of 23 to 41 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation and hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 14 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"December being still under tendering basis reflects strength. Situation easier on pre-Bureau liquidation. Favour purchase of distant positions at prevailing discount."

A further Ginning instalment and Government Report will be published in America to-day, and this will make very interesting reading, as it will go in great measure to prove whether our surmises for a crop of well over 15 million bales are correct or not. Various forecasts have already been circulated by private authorities previous to the Official report amongst which the National Ginners' Association have based their ideas on a crop outturn of 14,960,000 bales with Ginning returns at 11,980,000 bales. We shall be able to make a few remarks about the issuance of the Government Report in our next circular, but at the present moment we do not think, that, if the Government figure is near popular anticipation, namely in the neighbourhood of 15 million bales, it will have much effect on the market, if anything, it might lead to some recovery.

Owing to a further decline reported from Home the Marwari bazar opened Rs. 3 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 385½ and gradually declined to Rs. 384 on Commission Houses selling. On bazar operators buying prices recovered to Rs. 385½ and the market closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 385¼ and closed steady at Rs. 386 on offices buying.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 365 and advanced to Rs. 367 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On Exporters selling values receded to Rs. 365 and the market closed at Rs. 366 3/4. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 362½ and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 364. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 317 and Rs. 318½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—2 P. M.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	386
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	317
Fully Good Bengal March	319
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	367
Fine Oomra March	365½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Ready	Dec New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	33
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325	322
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	320	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	420
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	412	400
Nagpur Fine M.G.	412	400
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	405	392
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	405	392
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	400	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400	386
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	395	386
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	385	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G	380	380
Khandesh F.G.M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	415
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	.....
Coompta M.G.	375/90	.....
Westerns M.G.	350/70	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/30	.....

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th November, 1925.

Cotton	8175 bales.
Wheat	5360 cwts.
Linseed	1052 cwts.
Rape, etc.	49 cwts.
Gingellyseed	5078 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	6073 cwts.
Castorseed	612 cwts.
Rice	3877 cwts.
Myrabollams	800 cwts.
Cottonseed	6386 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2095 cwts.
Juwar	1095 cwts.
Masur	191 cwts.
Barley	828 cwts.
Bajri	1161 cwts.
Coal	479 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,793	34 504	4,578
Central India	456	19 434	402
Berar and Nagar	5 4	7,38	3,974
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	1,462	884
Berar	680	151,22	10,636
Central Provinces	45	13 4 1	3,106
Total Oomras	4,448	10,9.3	2,3130
Dholera	..	17 5 2	1,639
N.-W. Provinces	3,155	45 079	16 926
Rajputana	232	6,7 9	551
Sind-Punjab	320	19,231	15 586
Broach	..	1	152
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,897	6 190
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,148	5 150
Cocanada	..	1,209	101
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,341	2,664
Persian	..	1,219	623
American	..	156	1263
Egyptian and African	30	53 331	16,764
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	12	23 3,37
Total	8,175	2, 9 270	97,010

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 19th Nov This year.	Last year.
Europe	1.180	79,769	34.020
Japan & China	7,690	78.497	1,29.157
Coast Ports	70	4,089	5,334
Upcountry by Rail.	..	2 051	3,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	21,671	11,663
Total	9,500	1.8 ,9.3	1 83,757

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp. 500 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil. Mid. American Spot—Universal standard 10.60 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 20,00 New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	19.65
March	19.72
May	19.37

New York Noon Call—

January	19.62
March	19.66
May	19.29

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	19.51
March	19.18

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200

Universal Standard 10.54. Limited request.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 20,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.32	—.07
January	10.31	—.07
March	10.35	—.07
May	10.36	—.07
July	10.28	—.07
October	10.07	—.05

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Month	To-day's Price.	
December	10.20	—.06
January	10.19	—.06
March	10.21	.07
May	10.22	—.07
July	10.14	—.07
October	9.91	—.08

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

January	18.10	—.30
March	17.90	—.35

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

EGYPTIANS.

March	18.00	+.05
May	18.05	+.10

EXCHANGE.

Belgium	106.88
Athens	365.50

Ca Sugar O/N. 11/3. Sellers.

London, Nov. 19.

Belgium	106.93
Athens	364.00

Cuban Sugar O/N. 11/3. Sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Month	To-day's Price.	
November	10.25	unchgd.
December	10.26	unchgd.
January	10.25	unchgd
February	10.22	—.01
March	10.24	—.04
April	10.21	—.05
May	10 24	—.05
June	10.17	—.06
July	10.14	—.07
August	10.04	—.07
September	9.99	—.07
October	9.91	—.08
November	9.85	—.08

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

November	19.00	+.15
December	18.50	+.15
January	18.20	+.15
February	18.15	+.15
March	18.10	+.15
April	18.10	+.15
May	18.10	+.15
June	18.10	+.15
July	18.15	+.15
August	18.15	+.15
September	18.15	+.15
October	18.20	+.10
November	18.25	+.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Scinde, Good	7.15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15
Scinde, Fine	8.55
Bengal, Good	7.85
Bengal, Fully Good	8.25
Bengal, Fine	8.65
Oomra, Good	8.45
Oomra, Fully Good	8.85
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Good	8.95
Broach Fully Good	9.35
Broach, Fine	9.75

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Scinde "Good"	7.75
Scinde "Fully Good"	8.15
Scinde "Fine"	8.55
Bengal "Good"	7.85
Bengal "Fully Good"	8.25
Bengal "Fine"	8.65
Oomra "Good"	8.45
Oomra "Fully Good"	8.85
Oomra "Fine"	9.25
Broach "Good"	8.95
Broach "Fully Good"	9.35
Broach "Fine"	9.75

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	8,285,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	351,000
East Indian Visible Supply	88,000
American Visible Supply	4,750,000
Other Visible Supply	331,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	400
East Indian Stock	20,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,400
East Indian Actual Export	700
East Indian Imports	2,000
American Afloat	397,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	438,000
Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton	522,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 20.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
Total Forwarded consumers	79,000
Total Imports	96,000
Total Stock	611,000
Actual Weekly Sales	37,150
Water Twist 1/5½.	
Printers Cloth 35/	

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 20.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	392,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	122,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	186,000
Week's Exports to Japan	63,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1381,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1672,000

New York, Nov. 21.

COTTON:—		
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000	
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000	
Futures at New York:—		
January	20.10	+.60
March	20.17	+.67
May	19.83	+.74
July	19.45	+.60
Spot Cotton at New York	21.65	+.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.37	+.56
Futures at New Orleans:—		
January	20.00	+.70
March	19.55	+.68

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 18.

Demand Bills 4.84.12.

Silver Foreign mined 69½.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

New York, Nov. 20.

Futures at New York.—		
January	19.50	—.23
March	19.50	—.34
May	19.09	—.41
July	18.75	—.40

New York, Nov. 21.

Futures at New York:—		
January	20.10	+.60
March	20.17	+.67
May	19.83	+.74
July	19.45	+.70

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
January	10.25	—.13
March	10.28	—.14
May	10.29	—.14
July	10.21	—.14

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Cotton Delivery Mid, Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	10.25	unchgd.
March	10.24	—.04
May	10.24	—.05
July	10.14	—.07

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

December still under tendering basis reflects strength. Situation easier on pre-bureau liquidation. Favour purchases distant position at prevailing discounts.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 15/

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 14/7½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 15/2½

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 15/3½.

Tone:—Very little doing. New crop was rather firmer.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Ready Prices record a rise of about 4 as. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also registered a rise of about 2½d. in Nov/Dec and of about 1½d. in Jan/March Shipment Prices. July/Sept Shipment Prices for New Crop Java Sugar are unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 14/10½ per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/March Sh 14/8½ per cwt F B H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July/Sept Sh 14/6 per cwt. F B H.

B R B Crystals Sugar:—

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh 14/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh 14/7 per cwt F B H.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 20.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 53/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 53/3.

Tone:—Dull and easier.

Australian Dec/Jan. value 55/6.

Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov. nominal 53.

Tone:—Firm.

Wheat cargoes Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs 56/3 loading paid.

Cargoes Australia Dec/Jan. paid 55/6.

London, Nov. 21.

Barletta Russo—63½lbs:—

J/F. 63½lbs. 53/6. Sellers.

J/F. 62½lbs. 55. Sellers.

Tone:—Firm; dearer; quiet.

Australian D/J. 56 Buyers.

Choice White Karachi O/N. 53. Nominal.

Tone:—Firm; dearer; quiet.

Wheat Afloat to U.K. 1,470,000 quarters.

Cargo West Australian Dec. 58/3. Paid

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 21.

Demand poor.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

N/D. £18 3/8. Sellers.

J/F. £17 1/2. Sellers. £17 3/8 obtainable holders dearer Buyers not following.

Cottonseed Bombay N/D. £7 5/8. Value.

Castorseed Bombay N/D. £18. Sellers. Quiet tone.

Linseed Sundry N/D. £21 1/8. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton N/D. £20 3/8. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton N/D. £20 7/8. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton N/D. £20 3/8. Unquoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton N/D. £19 7/8. Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.

Yellow Cawnpore N/D. £23½.

METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

English best Selected Copper £64½.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 13/16.

Copper Braziers £78.

Yellow Metal 70½.

Hard Spelter 33 3/8.

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.

Tin Block £286 5/8.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20-5-0 Nov.-Dec. sellers £19-7-6.

Prices were rather better A.M. value but practically nothing doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. done 36.

Jan.-Apl. done and buyers 30/-.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/2.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.

4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES

London, Nov. 20.

Hongkong Bank £130½.

Chartered Bank £20.

National Bank £40½.

P and O. Bank £9 5/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

London, Nov. 21.

Hongkong Bank £130½.

Chartered Bank £20.

National Bank £40½.

P. and O. Bank £9 5/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 20.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—

Dec/Jan. 47. Nominal.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—Nov. 54½. Buyers.

Tone:—Market was very irregular and firm; dearer on speculative buying on American orders. After considerable fluctuation the market was steadier with large business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Nov. 54½. Paid Buyers.

London, Nov. 21.

Para Up River, Fine, Spot Dec/Jan. 47 Nominal.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 54. Buyers.

Tone:—Quiet; easier, only small, viz: closing rather steadier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Nov. 54. Paid buyers.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 21.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report gives a forecast production of 15,298,000 bales, whilst the cotton ginned up to 14th November 1925 is 12,250,000 bales.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 21.

Karachi Barley O/N. 36. Nominal.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Jute.—Albion 485, Alliance 550, Anglo-India 410, Auckland 245, Barnagore 163 Bally 190, Belvedere 465, Budge-Budge 432 Caledonian 520-30, Clive 36/6, Craig 5/4, Cheviot 240, Dalhousie 378, Delta 460, Empire 50, Fort Gloster 865, Fort William 345, Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 715, Hukumchand 10/8, Hooghly 68, Howrah 36/1-31, Kamarhatty 580, Kankanarrah 472/8-75, Kelvin 785, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 270, Lawrence 595, Lothian 350 Naihati 450-45, National 28/10, New Central 535, Northbrook 52/8, Nuddea 75, Orient 180, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 63, Standard 405, Union 580, Waverly 7/4, Hessian 21/6, Jute 129.

Cotton.—Dunbar 184, Keshavram Cotton 4/12.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/6, B. I. Corporation D. 3/2, I. I. Still 17, Madon Theatres 2/14, Imperial Bank 1440, Imperial Comty 370.

Remarks.—Market strong.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 7/16.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 895.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 900.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 945.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 116.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84-9/16.

London—Paris Frcs. 122.21.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.

London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 121.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange market was steady.

London, Nov. 20.

Tele. Transfers steady £1/6 3/16

Bar Gold steady 4.4.11 1/2

Bar Silver Spot steady 32.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16. Steady.

Bar Gold £4.4 11½. Steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 1/16. Quiet.

London, Nov. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45½.

Bar Silver Spot 32.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of support. Closed steady.

Interest day to day loans 2½.

Interest 7 days market loans 3.

Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st Oct. 1925.

Bars sold £333,000.

London, Nov. 21.

Warsaw 32.50.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 124.00

Rentes 3 per cent. 44.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/8.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 2½.

Interest 7 days market loans 3.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1st Oct. 1925.

Bar Gold £7,000.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 21

3 Months 3 7/8 per cent.

6 Months 4 1/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1½ per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

3 months 3½ per cent.

6 months 4¼ per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4½.

Rentes 5 per cent. 14/-.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/4.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-2-0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/11/6.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady: China sold. Market has rather a declining tendency.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 21.

Funding Loan 1960/90 £86½.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 5/16.

Conversion Loan £75¼.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102½.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104½.

Consols 2½ p.c. 55 7/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 51.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan 67½.

Government Securities 3 p.c. 57 7/8.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TRIAL MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYM'S BATTING FAILS

On Saturday all the premier Gymkhanas were engaged in two-day fixtures which are to assist them in selecting their teams for the coming Quadrangular. The Bombay Gymkhana were at home to the Islam Gymkhana on the Esplanade ground where the latter's good bowling disposed of the European side for what might be considered a poor score. Mackinnon, Cullen and Hamilton passed the twenty mark but it was left to Petrie to do anything really big. This player has batted consistently for Mackinnon McKenzies and ever had a knack of rising to the occasion. Though unorthodox in style he knows how to collect runs in a short time as can be understood when one sees that his 77 included a dozen boundaries and a couple of overboundaries. Both Gulam Mohamed and S. G. Rasool bowled exceedingly well throughout the afternoon. Opening their innings the Islam Gymkhana had scored 21 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. Given a good pitch and plenty of time they should put up a good score to-day.

The Islam Gymkhana put up a very good show and to all intents and purposes won their two-day fixture with the Bombay Gymkhana. Dismissing the Europeans for 166 they had scored 21 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn on Saturday. Resuming on Sunday, K. A. Contractor fell to the wiles of Travers after only 7 runs had been added, but I. Shakoor getting into partnership with J. C. Jani laid the foundation of a good stand which raised the score to 91. Syed Mohamed Shah tied with I. Shakoor in scoring 37 runs, but it was left to G. M. Lakhani and P. B. Erfani to make the tail wag furiously. The Islam Gymkhana were 6 runs behind when the latter went in to bat, but these were quickly wiped out, and the pair hitting out merrily added 46 runs before Erfani was clean bowled by Andrews. The Bombay Gymkhana had another knock, but were able to raise the score only 73 runs for 8 wickets against some good bowling. The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

R Andrews, b Gulam Mohamed	0
M Mackinnon, l-b-w, b Gulam Mohamed	21
W Lucas, c Md. Shah, b Gulam Mohamed	0
G C Phillips, c I Shakoor, b S G Rasool	6
P T Harrison, l-b-w, S G Rasool	0
W J Cullen, l-b-w, b Ansari	26
F G Travers, c Jani, b Gulam Mohamed	5
Radcliffe, b Gulam Mohamed	3
Petrie, st, b Rasool	77
Hamilton, not out	21
Compton, c A G Khan, b Rasool	1
Extras	6
Total	166

Bowling:—S G Rasool 4 wickets for 48; Gulam Mohamed 5 wickets for 75; Sayed Ansari 1 wicket for 37.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

J C Jani st Compton b Radcliffe	44
S A Jamadar l b w Harrison	4
K A Contractor c Mackinnon b Travers	12
I Shakoor c Petrie b Harrison	37
S G Rasool c Travers b Harrison	11
Gulam Mohamed st Compton b Travers	4
Syed Md. Shah b Harrison	37
A G Khan, c Petrie b Travers	2
Syed Ansari b Harrison	1
G M Lakhani not out	12
P B Erfani b Andrews	34
Extras	8
Total	206

BOWLING.

Harrison 5 wickets for 71.
Travers 3 wickets for 55.
Andrews 1 wicket for 11.
Radcliffe 1 wicket for 35.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

R. Andrews, ct. Syed, Md. Shah, b Rasool	
M. Mackinnon, l-b-w Ansari	25
W. E. Lucas, b Ansari	11
G. C. Phillips, c I. Shakoor, b Ansari	13
P. Harrison, l-b-w Ansari	1
W. J. Cullen, b Ansari	
W. L. Radcliffe, run out	
W. Petrie not out	
J. Hamilton, b Rasool	
F. G. Travers, did not bat.	
L. S. Compton, did not bat.	
Extras	3

BOWLING.

S. G. Rasool .....2 wkhts. for 32.
Syed Ansari .....5 wkts. for 37.

GOOD BATTING BY PARDESHI

The Hindu Gymkhana are devoting the intervening week-ends to trial matches between home sides to enable them to pick out the best men in as systematic a manner as possible. On Saturday a match was begun by two sides captained by Capt. Naidu and Mr. K R. Swami on the Kennedy Sea Face. The absence of some of the regular Quadrangular players served as an opportunity to try more of the likely cases, and some really good batting was seen. Capt. Naidu's XI commenced their innings disastrously as both their opening bats were disposed of for the time honoured "duck." But Pardeshi settled down to a faultless game and by means of sound cricket continued up to the drawing of stumps when his score stood at 82. There were no chances and there is good promise of his passing the three figures this morning. Naidu was clean-bowled by Kagal before he could settle down but Pupala wasted no time in preliminaries but in his usual forceful style collected 68 runs before being caught by S. S. Dongre off Jai's bowling. He gave only one chance and that at 65 when he was dropped by V. S. Dongre. His total included ten fours and two sixes and was a good exhibition of fast scoring. V. A. Dalvi was well set by the end of the day's play and looks as if he is in for a big score.

On Sunday Capt. Naidu's Eleven continued their innings against Mr. Swami's team and increased the over-night score of 225 runs for 4 wickets by 92 runs for a further loss of 2 wickets before declaring. K. G. Pardeshi passed his century safely and deserves every credit for his splendid display. He gave no chances and always inspired a feeling of safety in those who watched him. V. A. Dalvi had almost doubled his over-night score of 37 before being held by V. S. Dongre of L. P. Jai. Requiring 321 runs to win Mr. Swami's team began well, Jai and S. S. Dongre carrying the score to 104 before the former succumbed to a successful appeal by Hansraj for l.b.w. His innings of 68 was characterised by forceful tactics and his batting, at all times, was attractive. His colleague S. S. Dongre did not survive him long as S. M. Joshi got through his defence soon after. Y. S. Dongre played another fine innings when he compiled 57 runs in good time. He went out to the ball and made almost every one playable. He got a good number of his runs past point, his square cut being too much for the fielder there. Godambe, although more successful in the matter of runs did not impress one so much, his inclination being towards back-play. But he executed a number of pretty strokes through slips and was still unbeaten at the end. Swami did not have much luck, as after missing a hefty pull, he touched one of Hansraj's deliveries. C. H. Chandarana was dismissed under unfortunate circumstances when he appeared well set. A smart stroke to the off was smartly returned by K. G. Pardeshi to the wicket-keeper who whipped off the bails before Chandarana could regain his crease. Time put the closure on an interesting draw, the score-board reading 291 runs. Both Hansraj and S. M. Joshi maintained a splendid length throughout and at no time could the batsmen take liberties with them. But the field could have been better placed and a number of boundaries would have been saved. The scores were:—

CAPT. NAIDU'S XI.

V P Mehta, b B R Kagal	0
B S Muzmudar, b S S Joshi	0
K G Pardeshi, l-b-w, b L P Jai	116
Capt C K Naidu, b B R Kagal	12
D L Pupala, c S S Dongre, b L P Jai	68
V A Dalvi, c V S Dongre, b L P Jai	69
S K Bawasker, not out	19
S M Joshi, C M Rana, N S Shete and Pandit Hansraj, did not bat.	
Extras	36
Total (for 6 wkts)	320

Bowling:—B R Kagal 2 wickets for 74; S S Joshi 1 wicket for 62; L P Jai 3 wickets for 56.

MR. K. R. SWAMI'S XI.

L P Jai, l-b-w, b Hansraj	68
S S Dongre, b S M Joshi	28
S S Joshi, l-b-w, b Hansraj	15
V S Dongre, c N S Shete, b Hansraj	57
S R Godambe, not out	68
K R Swami, c Muzmudar, b Hansraj	1
C H Chandarana, run out	3
B R Kagal, c Naidu, b S M Joshi	16
S S Gurtu, not out	1
N C Pandya and B S Dalaya, did not bat.	
Extras	34
Total (for 7 wkts)	291

Bowling:—C K Naidu no wicket for 22; S M Joshi 2 wickets for 159; Pandit Hansraj 4 wickets for 76.

ALL INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The final match in the All-India Cricket Tournament between Roshanara and Mehta's Eleven commenced here to-day. The Bombay team going in first were all out for 236 runs. Roshanara then went in and had made 76 runs for the loss of 5 wickets at the close of the day's play.—A. P.

CHESS TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

As the tournament progresses greater and greater interest is awakened in the chess loving public of Bombay. After a well contested game H. D. Haji drew against Dr. Cunha, really a meritorious performance for him against such a strong player as the Doctor. Shende lost against Dr. Cunha, after loosing the exchange. The Junagadh players are not doing well. It shows the European style of play confuses them, as they have been accustomed to the Indian method of play.

The latest score is: Shende 3, Patel 1 (one adjourned game), Patanker 2, Mandlik 2, (one adjourned game), Katrak 2½, Lhasse 1, Badsha 1, Zohur ½, Ismailkhan 0, M. D. Haji 2, H. D. Haji 1½, Dr. Haji 0, Dr. Cunha 2½, Billimoria 4.

At present Billimoria is leading, but he has played 1 game more than Cunha, who is therefore close on his hills. Shende too is not far behind, and it cannot be said with certainty that the lead will be maintained. Billimoria has won all his games hitherto, while Cunha lost half a point by a draw against H. D. Haji. M. D. Haji after a well contested game won with Mr. Patel.

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME, COLOUR or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke chances available besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Price Rs. 10. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 997, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta.—The Bengal Legislative Council will have a short session in December and sit on the 3rd and continue up to eleventh. The Governor has allotted three days, namely, 3rd, 4th and 7th for Government business and 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th have been allotted for non-official business. A number of Government bills will be introduced and the reports of a few of the Select Committees will be presented.—A. P.

Madras.—To-day is the last day in the polling of votes in the Council of State elections in the Madras Presidency and counting of votes will take place to-morrow at the Council Chamber by the Law Secretary who is the returning officer.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Mr. D. Swinhoe, Coroner, with a jury, held inquest on the body of R. J. Neeves, Assistant Surgeon, British Station Hospital, Karachi, who died on 7th inst. in the medical hospital from gun-shot wound. The jury returned a verdict of death from gun-shot wound.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Tharawaddy U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party, who contested the seat of Hon. U Maung Gyie (Nationalist) Education Minister in Burma Legislative Council, has been elected. Votes recorded were Tharrawaddy U Pu 7,354 votes, Hon. U Maung Gyi 4,985 votes.—A. P.

Madras.—The Administration report of the Madras Port Fund for the year 1924-25 shows an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels under all classes with a coresponding increase in revenue indicating that the general trade of the port is tending to improve.—A. P.

A meeting of the All-India Tanzeem Committee will be held on the 29th instant at Ambala to elect President for the coming Tanzeem Conference at Aligarh and other important matters regarding policy and programme.

Poona.—Counting of votes for the Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan constituencies of the Council of State will take place on the 25th and 26th instant respectively.—A. P.

In Calcutta on November 21st the exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and seven thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

The Secretary, Marwari Brahman Sabha, Cawnpore, wires:—"The Maryaria Brahman Sabha Cawnpore, in a public meeting, has protested against the "unlawful claims" of Thakur Sahib of Dundlad concerning the land belonging to Marwari Brahmans.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Sessions Judge of Gurdaspur agreeing with the jury consisting of five Europeans has convicted and sentenced Sergeant Thompson, a British soldier stationed at Dumera on Pathankot-Dalhousie motor road, under section 332 of the Indian Penal Code to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a woman and a police constable on duty on the nigh of 25th and 26th last. In passing the sentence the Sessions Judge remarked that this imprisonment itself was not sufficient to cause Thompson's dismissal.—A. P.

A Poona correspondent wires:—A public meeting of the Adi Hindu Mahar community held on 20th inst. in Poona cantonment congratulated the Bombay Legislative Council on passing a resolution in favour of readmitting the Mahars to the Indian Army and urged its immediate adoption.—A. P.

Patna.—A requisition is under preparation to be sent to the Governor of Bihar and Orissa requesting him to call a special session of the Legislative Council in December to consider the flood situation in Orissa and relief measures in connection with it.—A. P.

Amritsar.—A daring dacoity was committed in a village named Jhander in Amritsar district, when a ghng of dacoits armed with revolvers, guns and lathies raided the house of Ramchand and removed jewellery and cash. The police have arrested five persons, including a local desparado, and recovered two revolvers and a portion of the stolen property.—A. P.

Lahore.—It is stated on reliable authority that all the Akali leaders now undergoing trial in the Lahore Fort have got themselves registered as voters of the Sikh Gurdwara Central Board under the new Gurdwara Act at the request of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.—A. P.

THE DEAR FOLK AGAIN.

"OUR CABARET"

From the "Puppets" to "Our Cabaret" is (to purloin the words of the poet) a leap from Satan's foot to Peter's knee. We were a little outspoken in our estimate of the "Puppets" who came after the "Piccadilly Revels" and the "Serenaders". But our object was to tune up the season's quality. The "Serenaders" furnished an oasis in the desert, but there can be no real quarrel with our measure of the "Puppet" group whose prelude gives by the way an exceptional flavour of relish to "Our Cabaret."

When on Saturday evening, the Selleck group appeared at the Excelsior, there was a capacity audience to offer them welcome. The attendance was good at Sunday's matinee too. All greeted them as the dear old folk appeared—Frank Milne, Madge Carter, Muriel Varna, Charles the Fat, Reginald Selleck and the rest threw in one perfect bunch. The dancing couple were agile, artistic, reaching a high level in "Gigollette" after the interval. They are so sinuous of step and movement that one does not know whether to praise them on their aesthetics or their athletics. Let us leave them with congratulation and divide the humours of the return between Madge Carter and Muriel Varna. As the curtain went up, the whole company appeared fresh in music and costume, and they evidently did not propose to dump travel-soiled goods before their voyage by the "City of Nagpur." As Mr. Selleck said, they hoped again to visit the East; and so there is now a fine effort for a bumper display which the theatre-lover ought not to miss. Madge Carter is the darling of the show, the infallible recipient of 'encore'. The quartette was a drill of swift recitation, while in the piano scene, the performers gave a good account of themselves. Frank Milne is a fine humourist, but his resounding successes seem to have given him the under-tone of self-assurance, which expects laughter as a matter of ancient routine. He ought to buck up and appear in the grotesque role of the old clerical which shows him to advantage. In her comedy vein, Muriel Varner brought up the rear, singing the quite sweet song about Adam, Eve and the fruitarian diet. To her personality must be ascribed the sportiveness of an audience normally jaded at the approach of familiar chorus. When is the company going to render "Marchieter"? We promise them a hundred extra seats if they announce the item in advance with a wider instinct of publicity and advertisement. The show is excellent, brimful of entertainment, and it is no mean preliminary to the booming December programme contemplated by Madeline Rossitier and her successors.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

On Thursday two men, Sripat Narayen and Babu Tukaram, were arrested on suspicion while loitering about Musjid Bunder Road. On the strength of their statement the police arrested Bhagia Tukaram and a Parsi Jelal Munshi, a convert.

In the course of police investigation three type writers, two brass tiffin carriers and a suit case, etc., were recovered from various persons to whom they had sold the property.

The Bombay City Police have arrested twelve persons while loitering in Colaba division on Thursday, one of them had eleven previous convictions.

Another gang of eight persons was also arrested while loitering in the Phiton Road section on Thursday morning, seven of whom are said to be damaged characters.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICE TRICK.

Haridas Dharamsey, a cloth merchant trading in the name of Karsondas Brijdas and Co. at Lakhmidas Khimji Market, Shaikh Memon Street, reports to the police that their godown at Vithalwadi was broken into and 100 woollen shawls valued at Rs. 1,000 stolen.

Police investigations showed that, at about 8 p.m. on Thursday a Mahomedan previously employed, by the complainant was seen near the godown. He was traced and on the strength of his statement the police laid a clever trap and arranged with a respectable shop-keeper to pose as a bogus purchaser. Five men were arrested subsequently in trying to dispose of the property and 35 shawls valued at Rs. 350 were recovered.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 21st November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Differences.
NEW YORK	19.50	19.40 —.10	20.10	+.60
LIVERPOOL	10.25	10.20 —.05	10.25	Unchanged.

Sevri closed Rs. 386-0-0 Khandi Rs. 384-0-0
Khandi cut Rs. 385-12-0

Crop report.—1,52,98,000
Ginning report.—1,22,50,000

MR. PATEL AMONG KOLIS.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS

The Kolis of Worli-Koliwada presented an address to Mr. V. J. Patel on Sunday night on his election to the office of President of the Assembly, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding. There was a large gathering of Kolis and other people and Mr. Patel was taken in procession through the village, with a band playing. The people had taken a general holiday in honour of the event, and the country crafts in the village were decorated with buntings.

The address which was read by Mr. Hari referred to Mr. Patel's great services to the Indian National Congress, Home Rule League and to the Swaraj Party. His services in the cause of local self-government both in the mofussil and Bombay were unwearied and would never be forgotten. The address particularly referred to Mr. Patel's work for the villagers of Worli-Koliwada, and expressed the hope that the village might be spared from the hands of the Improvement Trust. In electing him President of the Assembly the whole Indian public had shown its confidence in Mr. Patel. The address was enclosed in a nice silver casket.

Mr. B T. Desai said when the Improvement Trust was transferred to the Corporation, it would be possible for the Kolis to make their voice heard in the deliberations of that body and thus succeed in the work they had undertaken of saving their old village.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe asked the Kolis not to think of their profession as a low one, as any honest work was high enough for every one. He was glad their village was safe from the hands of the Trust for some time at least. In the end he asked them to follow the lead of Mr. Patel, as then they would have never go astray.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi said the Kolis, because they did not take part in the affairs of the city, were suffering from neglect, and it was in their own hands to correct their past neglect.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said the village of Worli was typical of an old world village, where their Patils were still as powerful and influential as in olden days. Their quaint customs and houses all reminded him of the past glories of India and he hoped the Kolis would never give up their beautiful manners and customs. He congratulated them on their unity for without unity nothing would be possible for them to achieve.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. V. J. Patel replying said he was thankful for the beautiful address given him. He was glad they had appreciated his election to the Presidentship of the Assembly and that showed there was heart to heart unity between them all. He asked them to continue their efforts and agitation against the Improvement Trust scheme if they wanted to succeed. He hoped the time would soon come when they would be able to send their own representatives into the Corporation. But for that purpose they would have to take the fullest advantage of the compulsory primary education lately introduced by the Corporation. Without education they would never be able to do anything. Let them educate themselve in the first instance. He himself was a villager like them and by taking advantage of education he had raised himself to the President's seat in the Assembly. He exhorted them to give up drinks, and send every available child to the school. They should also avoid, he said, going to courts and thus settle their disputes privately.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Patel and he were extremely touched at the right royal welcome given to Mr. Patel. That welcome showed that they whole-heartedly agreed with Mr. Patel's election to the President's chair and that they were of the opinion that it was for the good of the country: it also showed that they were not against his accepting such an office, for they must remember that in honouring Mr. Patel the officials were honouring Gandhiji's Khadar. It was complained that Mr. Patel had become "stipendiarily dumb", but then it was his duty to be dumb, and he was doing service to the Swaraj Party although he was dumb. The welcome they had given to Mr. Patel—by taking a general holiday and beautifully decorating all the booths in the creek—definitely showed that the Swaraj Party had the first place in their hearts and he hoped they would continue to show their fullest sympathy to it and its programme. He exhorted them not to cease their efforts for the purpose of saving their village. But then they would have to second the efforts of his party in that direction by sending the right sort of men into the Corporation. His party in the Corporation would not be able to achieve much unless it was helped by the Kolis themselves by their efforts outside.

With a vote of thanks and light refreshments the proceedings terminated.

DANCING AT PATHE

The great popularity that ball-room dancing has achieved has induced several far-seeing theatrical managers to include in their programmes a demonstration couple. The first theatre in this city to follow London's lead is the Royal Opera House where, on Saturday night, Bombay's well-known teacher and dancer Major J. H. Harris gave demonstrations of the New Tango, Foxtrot and Valse as described in "The Evening News of India." The exhibitions included the first simple basic steps of each dance, then these steps were arranged in various interesting and clever combinations.

In addition to this couple, Madamoiselle Tosca, a Russian Classical danceuse from London, Paris and New York gave a wonderful series of character and classical dances. Miss Eva Diamond, will be remembered as a clever instrumentalist and soubrette.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, November 24.

Youth Week Celebrations: Variety Entertainment: Excelsior Theatre, Fort.—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, November 25.

Youth Week Celebrations: Entertainment to poor children, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton and the Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O., will address a meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "What Toc H. stands for?" The meeting is open to all, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Rev. P. B. Clayton will meet the members of the Bombay Gymkhana in the Gymkhana premises 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 23 (Mon.)	6h. 50m	6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Tue.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Wed.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Thu.)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 27 (Fri)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

THACKERSEY—26th Annasahib Narandas Thackersey of Thackersey Moolji & Co. died yesterday (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at his residence at Anand Bhuvan, Girgaum Back Road.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Swami Sharvanand of the Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern public lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Malaria" to-day (Monday) in Kachhi Lohana Orphanage at Parel at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati.

IDAR SUBJECTS MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, a public meeting of the Idar State Subjects in Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, when a resolution will be moved protesting against the pamphlet 'Idar Rajyani Prajane Sandesho No. 2' that is a message to the Idar State subjects.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on 18th November, 1925 the following gentlemen have been elected as members to the All-India Congress Committee:—Sjts. N. H. Belgaumvalla, Jamnadas C. Erruzu, V. A. Desai, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, Jehangir B. Patel, M. R. Jayaker and K. N. Joglekar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 20th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" arrived London on Friday, the 20th instant.

A PROMISING INSTITUTION.

Swami Sharvanand of the Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, who visited the Shri Samartha Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, on Sunday, in the course of his remarks, observed:—"In what I saw I found a great promise of future development. Indeed, if our youths take to this kind of our Indian mode of exercises which give us not only health but strength also for self-protection, instead of going for the costly games of football and tennis, then in one generation India will be quite different from what it is to-day. I congratulate Mr. Kale for his initial success of getting round him the band of young men who have taken to his method so devotedly."

"GAMBLING IN INDORE."

With reference to "Indorian's" letter under the above caption published in "The Chronicle" of 17th instant, the officiating Inspector-General of Police, Indore, informs us that the gambling shops were stopped from 12th instant, though the fair was to last till the 19th instant.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN TO BE EDUCATION MINISTER

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

Mian Sir Fazli Hussain has returned to Lahore. It is understood that Sir Fazli Hussain will be reappointed to his former post of Education Minister, Punjab, the post having fallen vacant owing to the appointment of the present Education Minister, Sheik Abdul Padir as the member of the Punjab Jails Committee from 23rd November. An official announcement is shortly expected on this subject.—A. P.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

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PARENTS PLEASE NOTE

ARE your sons idle during the December vacation? Then why not send them to DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES which revise important work in Mathematics from the entire Matric Course. Daily two hours lessons. Fees Rs. 10. Enlist names soon or else there will be no room. Important work done. 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

R2181

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1925.

MISCONSTITUTED AND UNTIMELY.

We are unable to divine the motive of the Government in forming a hotch-potch deputation to South Africa just at the moment when the Indians residing in the Union propose to send a delegation to India. The situation in South Africa is critical and the Minister of the Interior has declared the desire of the Government to reduce their Indian citizens to the level of extinction. A simple fact ought to reveal the game of cross-purposes unwittingly followed by the Indian Government. The South African Indian Congress appealed to the Government of India to defer the sending out of an official deputation until Indian spokesmen from South Africa had an opportunity of visiting this country and acquainting the Government and the public with the exact nature of their demands and their remedy. As at present arranged, the Indian deputation from South Africa is due to start to-day (Monday), but on Wednesday a so-called delegation of labour-experts is to proceed from Bombay to South Africa. Seven gentlemen from South Africa including a European had decided to start for India and they apprised the Indian Government of their intention. They further advised the Government to obtain time and await their visit, but instead of patiently waiting for their arrival, the Government of India have deputed a company of three to forestal the move of Indians. We were always under the impression that in regard to the relief of Indians abroad, the Government were willing to co-operate with Indians, but here is a signal departure which we are unable to interpret in charitable terms. The admirers of Lord Reading may ascribe to him mighty deeds of valour in his time, but with regard to the amelioration of Indians overseas his record has been one of drift and surrender. His supreme counsel is that India should not threaten anybody in the Empire, however great the provocation and the injustice. When he is asked to take the public into his confidence, he has invariably answered that the matter was under delicate vigilance by the Government of India. In his speeches, the plight of Indians abroad is always disposed of as a footnote, vague, pointless and discouraging. The Imperial Government has shrewdly shunted on the Government of India the duty of negotiating direct with the Union Government, but the Indian Government have not a free hand because every move has to be endorsed by the Secretary of State and the mockery has been magnified by the policy of acquiescence adopted in Lord Reading's time. The South African trouble came to a head in Lord Hardinge's regime and he was loyal to the cause of India. Lord Chelmsford did better than Lord Reading in protecting the interests of Indians, though he did not profess to be a specialist in justice. Lord Reading has degraded the tradition by making it a mystery-department. Deputations are sent to Fiji and British Guiana, but an embargo is placed on publicity; a delegation goes to England to discuss the position in East Africa, but the report is held back and the Indian panel is refused the opportunity of visiting East Africa. The only defence of the hush-hush policy is that things are in very delicate poise, but white colonists being practical infer that they could flout the intervention of the Government of India because of the anaemic spirit of inaction and sententious verbiage behind the process of veiled negotiations.

In the cable which Indians have sent from Durban to Srimati Sarojini Naidu, they emphasise the futility of a bouncing delegation from India. We are content to rely upon their local observation and judgment. Evidently the Union Government did not like any counter-propaganda to develop and when men like Bishop Fisher denounced the haste of the South African Government, colour-phobes are anxious to have a smashing decision before further exposure. They are deaf to humane argument and the appeal of India's universal prayer-day has not relented their Christian spirit. The least the Government of India ought to have done was to secure time for a delegation, to reach India, but they have allowed themselves to be jogged into subservient frenzy by the Union Government. We were surprised to hear of the summoning of Mr. G. F. Paddison to Delhi to head an official deputation and cross the journey of the Indian representatives in mid-ocean. Mr. Paddison is a genial civilian who is supposed to know all about labour because in his career as a collector he was dubbed as "Labour-Commissioner" in Madras. Not long ago he was deputed to examine labour-conditions in Assam when he gave a shallow description of plantation-life interspersed with comment of levity delectable only to the employers of labour. The Government pick out the wrong man, while it is possible for them to redress the effects of wrong course by sympathetic selection. It will be remembered how on a vital occasion Lord Reading refused to spare the services of Mr. G. L. Corbett, an officer whose sympathy and understanding were highly esteemed by Mr. Andrews. Except on the assumption that the civilian is omniscient Mr. Paddison is no more fitted to be a judge of labour-conditions abroad than he is to report on the methods of humidification in factories. The other members of the delegation have also been fearfully and wonderfully selected. Mr. G. S. Bajjai is to function as secretary and he is an official who fully conforms to his caste. Describing the odd inclusion of a politician in the Cabinet, Disraeli said he could not account for it; "like the fly in amber, the wonder is how the devil he got there." The presence of Mr. Syed Raza Ali is quite as mystifying, because he is even more innocent than Mr. Paddison of labour-conditions at home or abroad. A solid comfortable gentleman worthy of a place in a taluqdar-inquiry, his talent is going to be wasted on the enterprise to which he has been harnessed. His training, outlook and associations make him singularly unfit for the task assigned to him. In their anxiety to shove forth a deputation in five days the Government possibly caught at the first individual who failed to present excuses.

The deputation is as misconstituted as it is untimely. It is difficult to think that Lord Reading's masterly gifts of diplomacy were unequal to the task of gaining six weeks' time from the Union Government. During the respite, we could have obtained the advice of the South African Indians who affirm the futility of a delegation under the auspices of the Indian Government at this juncture. Have Lord Reading's Government given up the plea in favour of a Round-table Conference to settle the problem? The case for Indians is morally and politically irrefutable, but supine temporising has relieved the Union Government of all scruples of consistency. The Gandhi-Smuts agreement protected the existing rights of Indians, but systematically South African statesmen have eviscerated the pledge and declared that pledges have no binding authority on them. Their immoral licence has to be checked by the firmness of the Indian Government and by the co-operation of the Imperial Government, but even in small matter of tactical procedure they spurn the advice of Indians and hurl a deputation to embarass the local community in South Africa. There is a third vacancy in the deputation, but we doubt if people like Mr. Andrews or Mr. Joshi or Mr. Chamanlal will be allowed to help the mission. Colourless individuals, without any experience or recollection of labour-conditions, are hastily summoned together and despatched to South Africa. The disappointment to the Indian community must be terrible, because knowing the futility of the measure, they will realize how hopelessly inapt and unsympathetic is the entire procedure of the Government of India. In hot haste the Government have fabricated deputation of ineligibles by way of response to the pathetic appeal from our countrymen in South Africa. When they are so contemptuously let down by the Indian Government, the South African Government will know how to respect them!

A TEXTILE EXPERT ON THE CHARKHA.

We have received a copy of a book entitled "The Charkha Yarn or the superiority of hand-spun yarn and the causes why that superiority is everlasting," by V. A. Talcherkar, L.M.E., L.T.M. Pages 72. Price annas 8. (Published by the author, Topiwala's Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay). The book is the third of the series written by the author on village economics and its re-organisation. The author was till recently the textile and engineering expert in the Indore State and has had varied and long experience in several textile mills. He may therefore, be presumed to know something of the subject he deals with and to speak with knowledge, if not authority. He belongs to no political party and considers only the economic aspects of the charkha. In his second booklet of the series he has given hints to designers and inventors of improved spinning wheels suitable for Indian villagers. He promises to deal with hand-weaving in the fourth of the series. In the book under review, as the sub-title indicates, he attempts to show the superiority of charkha yarn over mill yarn. He compares the various processes through which the cotton passes till it is spun in the mill with the corresponding hand-processes and shows the superiority of the latter, at any rate, in respect of the quality of the yarn. Thus, "ginning by charkha" he says, "or footroller is a process which is entirely free from breakages, sharp bits, crushings, cuts, tearing, strain, etc." to which the cotton is subjected in a factory. It is next pointed out that in the processes of baling of cotton with the hydraulic press and its subsequent 'beating and blowing', the cotton fibre is further weakened especially in the case of clotted lumps or 'cakes' caused by moisture, whereas in the case of hand-spinning these injurious processes are entirely absent. Referring then to the common practice in factories of mixing a number of varieties of cotton for the sake of profit, the author says that since two cotton fibres are never alike it is hard to turn out ideal yarn with mixed cotton, whereas hands-spun yarn, being as a rule from one sort of cotton, is on this account distinctly superior. Quoting from H. Moni on Cotton Fibre the author shows how when the calculated strength of yarn in lbs. is 167, the actual strength after the factory processes is only 33.5. So far as the process of spinning is concerned, the main advantage of hand-spinning, brought out by the author in a long and highly technical paragraph, may be said to consist, in the words of Erasmus Wilson, a textile expert, "in the passage of the thread through the finger and thumb, in the manipulation of hand-spinning whereby each particular filament is, as it were, laid in the fold of the twist and retained there till fixed before it passes on, whereas we know that, in the rotatory action given to the yarn in the spinning jenny or machinery, a considerable centrifugal motion prevails which has a tendency to throw parts of the filament from the thread and produces that unequal adhesion perceived by Mr. Clare, in the machine-spun twist of our British manufactures." It is impossible in a brief review to summarise all the author's arguments, but enough has been said, we hope, to bring out the author's main point that, partly because of the absence in hand-spinning of the fibre-weakening processes of a factory and because of the watchful discriminating manipulation of the hand-spinner, an *expert* hand-spinner, *can* produce, as his ancestors did produce before, yarn harder and more even than mill yarn. The author does not claim that the average yarn now actually spun with the Charkha is better than or even as good as mill yarn, nor does he deny the present higher cost of production by hand. But he suggests that when the hand industry is again as well organised as it was before and a large number of expert carders and spinners are available, one will get good value for the higher price paid for khaddar. It will be especially so if improvements are effected in the hand machines. He is also alive to the fact that the small extra price that the well-to-do purchaser of khaddar may have to pay is more than counterbalanced by the great relief which it brings to the destitute villager. He concludes with an appeal to the country to revive the ancient cottage industry of India by means of a suitable legislative protection and also voluntary protection in the form of preference of hand-spuns.

Notes of the Day.

Alexandra the Beautiful.

Among the many epithets which have been applied to the late Queen Mother, whose death is mourned throughout the Empire, there is none which better describes her and which more vividly expresses the popular feeling about her than "Alexandra the Beautiful." When the eldest sister of the late King Edward, who had flung herself with energy into the quest of a bride for her brother, first saw Princess Alexandra, she declared herself to be "quite enchanted." She had met, she said, "the most fascinating creature in the world." The Princess Royal was not the only person to be so enchanted. Her youth and beauty exerted a similar fascination on all who saw her and this universal fascination found fitting expression in the verse of the Poet Laureate, Tennyson, writen on her wedding day:

Sea-Kings' daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
Bride of the heir of the King of the sea—
O joy to the people and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us and make us your own:
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are all Dane in our welcome of thee
Alexandra.

A Zaghloulist Triumph.

The hold which Zaghloul Pasha and the cause for which he stands, namely, the independence of Egypt, have on the Egyptian people and especially the intelligentsia of the country, has been strikingly demonstrated by the meeting of the members of the Egyptian Parliament despite the threat of forcible dispersal by the puppet Government of Ziwar Pasha, the creature of the British Residency. The Egyptian Parliament, it will be remembered, was dissolved in March last because it contained a Zaghloulist majority and it dared to elect Zaghloul as its President. The dissolved Parliament had itself succeeded another which had also been dissolved because the voters did not elect members, the majority of whom were subservient to the British. Zaghloul, however, is determined to maintain the constitution of the country. The constitution requires that Parliament must meet at least once every year, not later than the third Saturday of November. It is in accordance with this provision that Zaghloul, as President, summoned the 'dissolved' Parliament on Saturday last. Though by the exercise of brute force by the Government the meeting could not be held in the parliamentary building, which was surrounded by troops and the police, 180 Senators and Deputies, treating Government's threat with the contempt it deserved, met in the Continental Hotel, elected Zaghloul as President of the Chamber, passed a resolution of "no confidence" in the present Ministry and declared that Parliament would meet at the time and place the members might decide upon. Previous to the meeting the three Opposition groups, the Zaghloulists, the Nationalists and the Liberal Constitutionalists, had issued a manifesto protesting against Government's unconstitutional action and declaring the dissolution decree of March last as illegal. The response of all parties to Zaghloul's call to restore constitutionalism to the country has thus been complete and has frightened the Government which by its exhibition of force made itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world and given one more proof that its masters, the British, are determined to resort to every possible illegal method in order to dragoon the Egyptian people into submission.

Britain and the Hedjaz.

What the exact provocation of Mr. Baldwin's letter to the ex-"King" Hussein is it is difficult to discover. But if Mr. Baldwin imagines that his letter will convince anyone that the ex-"King" is not virtually a prisoner in Cyprus he is sadly mistaken. Seeking to contradict the reports in the Egyptian Press, the British Premier declares that when the British Government invited Hussein to leave Akaba, they were only considering the interests of Hussein and the Arab race which were well-served by Hussein's acceptance of Cyprus as a place of residence. That by the removal of Hussein the Arabs have been well rid of one who betrayed Islam as well as their independence cannot be gainsaid. But the removal has also served other interests than those of Arabs, namely, British interests. For it has facilitated the British occupation of Akaba and Maan, an occupation to which ex-"King" Hussein, to do him justice, would not have agreed. It is significant that Mr. Baldwin is silent on this point.

Truth About Medina.

Mr. Baldwin stated in his speech that Britain was regretfully compelled to refrain from her attempt at mediation in the present Hedjaz dispute owing to the refusal of Ibn Saud to accept her kindly offices. Ibn Saud could hardly have accepted this mediation as he was sure he would easily succeed in achieving his object of emancipating the Hedjaz from the control of the Hashimite family and as he must have realised that no great Power offers mediation without some "consideration." The cable from the Khilafat Delegation which we published on Saturday shows that Ibn Saud's campaign will soon attain its triumphant end. It says:—

"Definite official news available that Medina inhabitants communicated their desire to come under the care of Ibn Saud, whose son Muhammad with a disciplined force and strict orders to respect the sanctity of the Holy City is despatched to receive the surrender of the garrison. His entry into Medina is expected by the 26th instant. Yembu completely surrounded."

The cable incidentally throws a flood of light on the recent pro-Sheriffian propaganda whose sinister object was to divide the ranks of the Indian Muslims. "Leading responsible citizens of Medina issued a statement embodying in details the atrocious conduct of the garrison and appealing for relief from the Islamic world. They especially appeal for help from Indian Muslims. Refugees report that the domes of the Prophet's and Syedena Hamza's tombs are intact and uninjured. Faizabadi brothers write that their signatures in the famous telegram were forced." The famous telegram of Faizabadi brothers contained blood-curdling accounts of alleged barbarities and sacrilege of Ibn Saud's forces. Muslims in India and elsewhere will be relieved to learn that these allegations were false and that the domes of the Prophet's and Syedena Hamza's tombs are intact and uninjured and we have no doubt they will duly appreciate the service that the Khilafat Committee has rendered by ascertaining the truth.

Are Indian Students Pessimists?

When Sir Leslie Wilson told the students of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad that among Indian students there were too many pessimists, we are sure he was inclined to generalise on very slender data. The "Times of India" has, of course, discovered that there is "still too much gloom in Indian colleges" although in its opinion the cramming system is on the decline, and the text-books the students have to handle are not so appallingly dull as they used to be. We are not so sure that cramming is disappearing, nor that examination texts escape the charge that they are dull, but we are confident that our students will strenuously deny the charge that they are pessimists. It is just like another charge which English observers of Indian life prefer to make, viz., that Indians have no humour. It is true the sensitive Indian mind refuses to enjoy horseplay, and it is, unfortunately, but too true that in this country youth matures into manhood far too quickly and is burdened with the worries of family life much earlier than under western conditions. Our students, however, do enjoy their school and college life, and the enthusiasm with which they participate in college games and University sports is an index of their cheerful spirit. They will take to games in far greater numbers, if there are bigger opportunities. What is derided by Anglo-Indian observers as the "bleak" portion of Gandhian philosophy hardly affects them, and if only education in this country is so changed in its method that the connection between a degree and a job becomes only an accident, the average student will enjoy his University career with even bigger zest. The rush for the University Training Corps shows that our students can take up a movement with cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

PROPOSED KURLA OUTFALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have dealt in a general way with this question in my previous letter which appeared in your esteemed paper of the 29th ultimo. The need for reconsideration of this question will, I venture to think be abundantly apparent to the public and Government from the facts, statements and arguments set forth below.

Upto 1819 the authorities and officers were all agreed that the sewage outfall for the North of the Island was to be at Love Grove, so much so that in addition to a provision of Rs. 2½ lakhs already budgetted the Commissioner wrote to the Corporation in October 1917 that he intended to provide another 4 lakhs for work to be undertaken in 1918. The Commissioner however went back on all this and sprang the surprise of the brand new Antop Hill Scheme on the Councillors by his letter dated the 16th of August 1919 to the Corporation. What wonderful and unexpected events had occurred during the preceding twelve months? Though the question was very important it was rushed through in the Corporation as an urgent business on 21st August 1919 without any reference whatsoever to the Drainage Committee and the Corporation then committed themselves to a general approval of the new scheme and authorized the Commissioner to consult Mr. John D. Watson. On Mr. Watson's advice the Corporation approved of the scheme in spite of strong objections from the Port Trust and applied for Government sanction for the location of new Outfall at Kurla Creek. With the divergence of opinion existing between the experts consulted by the Corporation and the Port Trust. Government asked the Corporation to appoint representatives to discuss the matter personally with their representatives.

On the 12th February 1924 the Commissioner stated at the Conference with Government that it was mainly for sentimental reasons that the Corporation had resolved to abandon the Love Grove Outfall. The Commissioner repeated the same statement at a meeting of the Corporation's representatives on the 20th February 1924. This marked a change as sudden as it was revolutionary from all previous consensus of opinion. The great experts Messrs. Baldwin Latham, Midgley Taylor and Santo Crimp and Sir J. Wolfe Barry who had previously been consulted were all absolutely of opinion that the Love Grove was next to Colaba Point the best place to locate the Outfall. Because of the nuisance caused at the Love Grove Outfall the Corporation on the advice of experts sanctioned the deep sea Outfall. The extension was undertaken but unfortunate-

(Continued on page 8).

EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S ILLEGAL DECREE.

ZAGHLOULITS TO HOLD SESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—Troops and the police early this morning surrounded the parliament building to enforce the warning mentioned on 18th instant, but a meeting of Senators and Deputies numbering 180 was held at the Continental Hotel.

Three opposition groups had previously issued a manifest protesting against "Government's unconstitutional action" and declaring the dissolution decree of last March illegal.

Zaghloul Pasha in the morning exhorted the student demonstrators outside his house to return quietly to their homes.

Zaghloul Pasha then went to the Continental Hotel where the meeting elected him President of the Chamber, passed a resolution of no confidence in the present Ministry and declared that Parliament would meet at a time and place the members might decide upon. Zaghloul Pasha in his speech said he deferred to the constitution.

The meeting ended without any incident.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov 21.

Ex-Senators and ex-Deputies outwitted the police, 120 taking rooms in a hotel. Out of 215 members of the dissolved Chamber 134 attended the meeting. The police did not attempt to interfere. Zagloul smilingly posed on the steps of the hotel for numerous photographers. Three members were deputed to convey resolutions to King Fuad.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION REPORT.

LONDON, Nov 21.

Following President Cosgrave's speech criticising the reported findings of the Irish Boundary Commission, a sensation has been caused by the announcement that Mr. Macneill, the Free State member of the Commission has resigned.—Reuter.

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN STRAITS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has circulated for the information of the members of the League, parties to the Opium Convention of 1912 and the members of the Advisory Committee on the opium traffic, the report of Mr. Gordon Wilson, Superintendent of Government Monopolies, the Straits Settlements, which shows that in April, May and June 23,624 tahils of raw and 119,450 tahils of prepared opium were seized in the Straits. All this opium was from China including 21,237 tahils of raw opium in June and 83,232 tahils of prepared opium in April. Large quantities of deleterious drugs found hidden in the cargo of Japanese steamers shipped from Antwerp for Daly were also seized and heavy fine swere imposed in connection with the seizures.—Reuter.

CAPT ARTHUR RELEASED.

LONDON, Nov 21.

Paris.—Captain Arthur mentioned in message of 12th November has been released.—Reuter.

ROUMANIA'S DEBT TO U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Washington.—The American debt funding Commission has rejected Rumania's first offer for funding her debt to the United States, and the Commission has submtited counter-proposals.—Reuter

MALABAR FLOODS HAVOC

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The Joint Secretary, Malabar Floods Relief Commitee, in the course of a communication to the Press says that from the information reived till the 19th instant about 150 men seem to have perished. Details about the extent of the damage done to boats and other property had not been received. The Working Committee has sanctioned R 2,000 for immediate relief work.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Brisbane.—Mr. Theodore, labourite ex-Premier of Queensland has been defeated in federal elections. The parties now stand as follows:—Nationalists 38; Country Party 14; Labor 23.—Reuter.

Rome.—The Joint Consultative Committee of the International Agricultural Institute has adopted the conclusions contained in the report of the enfuiry conducted by 18 countries to the prevention of anthrax infection of cattle. Britain suggested the prohibition of the importation of animal products from the countries where anthrax was prevalent which were not properly disinfected before embarkation.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—Reports from the neighbourhood of Huatanejo, a small port in the State of Mexico which was overwhelmed on 16th instant by a tidal waves thirty-five feet high describe terrible fate of the inhabitants of the town which was submerged for two hours. Estimate of the death roll is not yet available.—Reuter.

"THE WELL BELOVED".

TRIBUTES TO LATE QUEEN MOTHER.

BURIAL ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The remains of Queen Alexandra will be removed to London on Thursday where they will be deposited in the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace until service in the Abbey in the evening, when the coffin will be removed to Windsor for committal on Saturday.

The first part of the obsequies of Queen Alexandra was held at Sandringham Church this morning very quietly, only those intimately connected with the Royal household being allowed to be present. All royalties at Sandringham attended when the Royal coffin was taken to the Church, early this morning.—Reuter.

DIES AT 5-30 A. M. ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Queen Alexandra passed away peacefully just before half past five this afternoon. The King and Queen Mary, the Queen of Norway, the Princess Royal, Princess Victoria, Prince Henry and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at the bedside at the end, but the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York who left London for Sandringham did not arrive in time to see the grandmother owing to fog delaying the train. They were deeply grieved when the stationmaster broke the news and, later, motored very slowly through the thick fog to the house.

LONDON IN MOURNING.

An air of subdued grief was noticeal when the news reached London where special illustrated editions of papers with long biographical particulars were published. A number of functions were cancelled and the lighter side of the evening and a broadcast programme was omitted and a sacred service substituted.—Reuter.

"ALEXANDRA THE WELL-BELOVED."

TRIBUTES TO QUEEN MOTHER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

"Queen Alexandra the well-beloved and Queen Alexandra the beautiful" are among the epithets applied by newspapers in the columns of memoirs and articles paying tribute to Queen Mother whose death has plunged the Empire into sorrow.

All morning papers appear with mourning borders and profuse pictures illustrative of the many incidents in Queen Alexandra's life. Telegrams of condolence on the King's bereavement are pouring in from all parts, President Coolidge's being among the first. Funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.—Reuter.

The "Daily Mail" reflects popular feeling and says "Her gentle and generous heart beat for all that was best in human life. She was religious, self-sacrificing and unostentatious and her intense interest in hospital work endeared her to the people."

The "Times" says Queen Alexandra was an ideal representative of that majesty which makes the Empire conscious of its life and unity— that unity which is not a thing of imagination only but of heart. None played a greater part in this best of unities because nobody inspired more universal love.

FUNERAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov 21.

Lord Chamberlain announces that the first part of the funeral service for Queen Alexandra will take place at 11-50 on the morning of the 27th November at Westminster Abbey.

According to an official announcement the full court mourning will be observed for two months and a half mourning for one month, for Queen Alexandra.—Reuter.

BELL OF ST. PAUL'S TOLLED.

London.—The great Bell of St. Paul's which is only tolled on the death of a Royalty was tolled for an hour, to-day, for the first time since King Edward's death. Theatres were open to-night in view of the shortness of notice which the Lord Chamberlain was able to give managers. but it is probable that they will close on the evening of the day of Queen Alexandra's funeral.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

The following telegram has been received from His Majesty the King-Emperor by His Excellency the Viceroy dated Sandringham the 20th November:—

"My dear mother passed peacefully away this afternoon."

The following telegram has been sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor dated the 21st November:—"It is with great distress that I have received the message from Your Majesty informing me of the death of Queen Alexandra. On behalf of India I offer Your Majesty, with humble duty the deepest sympathy in your loss Precious memories of Queen Alexandra, both of her grasious actions as Queen Empress and of her life of active sympathy with the suffering humanity, in the later years, are treasured in India. The news of the death will be received with wide-spread sorrow by the Princes and people of India and universal sympathy will go to Your Majesty in your bereavement.—A. P.

MOSUL DISPUTE

HAGUE COURT'S OPINION

DECISION OF LEAGUE BINDING ON PARTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Hague.—The International Court of Justice has pronounced the opinion that the decision to be taken by the Council of the League of Nations as regards the Mosul dispute must be binding on the parties and must constitute a definitive determination of the Turko-Iraq frontier and that decision must be unanimous.

A certified copy of the Court's findings sent to Sir Eric Drummond on 18th instant will be opened when the Council of the League meets in December. Questions which the Court was asked to decide had no bearing on the fixation of boundary, but upon the Council's power. The Court has expressed the opinion that the representatives of the interested parties could participate in the vote. In this connection it may be recalled that the Council had determined to delimit the boundary at the next meeting unless in the meantime the Turks or the British asked for delay. The British Government has already signified its acceptance of advance of the League's decision, but the attitude of the Angora Government is not yet clear.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Hague.—The Court sets forth the reason for the belief that the intention of the parties was to have recours to the League Council failing mutual agreement to determine the Turco-Iraq frontier. The Court expresses the opinion that the Council's decision must be unanimous and although parties to the dispute are entitled to participate in deliberations and vote, such votes will not be taken into account in arriving at a decision.—Reuter.

KING'S REPLY.

Viceroy's Camp, Belvedere, CALCUTTA.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from His Majesty the King-Emperor dated Sandringham, 21st November, 1925:—

"In my grievous sorrow I deeply appreciate the moving terms in which you express the sympathy of the people of India. It is a comfort to know how warm a place my dear mother held in their hearts."—A. P.

MOURNING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Queen Alexandra's death has been received here with profound regret. Flags are flying half mast over the Government offices, business houses and hotels. The High Court, Secretariat and Corporation remain closed to-day.

After opening Kalazar Conference this morning at the Government House, His Excellency Lord Lytton referred to Queen Alexandra's death and suggested the adjournment of the Conference forthwith as a mark of respect to the memory of the gracious lady who they had all known and loved for so many years and mourned today.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S GUJARAT TOUR.

CANCELLED OWING TO QUEEN MOTHER'S DEATH.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Owing to the lamented death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has decided to cancel the remainder of his tour in Gujerat. He will leave Godhra on Sunday evening for Bombay.—A. P.

OFFICIAL MOURNING DAY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"It is officially announced that on account of the lamented death of the Queen-Mother, all Government offices in the Bombay Presidency will be closed today (Monday) November 23."

STATE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

There will be a State memorial service for Her Majesty Queen Alexandra at St. Thomas' Cathedral at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), which will be attended by His Excellency the Governor.

Civil officers entitled to wear uniform will wear full dress, white, military officers service dress and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform morning dress.

HIGH COURT CLOSED.

On account of the death of Queen Alexandra, the High Court including the Sessions will remain closed on Monday. The Jurors required to attend on Monday should attend on Tuesday.

FRENCH CRISIS.

CABINET RESIGNS

SEQUEL TO NARROW ESCAPE?

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The French Government has resigned.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL.

GOVT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—Government narrowly weathered the first storm in the Chamber. After unanimously passing the second reading of the Finance Bill, the Chamber agreed, by 294 votes to 250, to proceed with the committee stage. In the earlier proceedings, the Government's situation became critical when the Socialists threatened to abstain from voting following M. Painleve's refusal to promise not to resort to inflation beyond the additional 1,500 million francs. The sitting was twice suspended to permit negotiation. The Socialists eventually decided to favour the committee stage.—Reuter.

SHIFTING SCENES IN CHAMBER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—In the Chamber at an early hour of the morning the Government majority dwindled from 287 votes to 267 in voting for the Ministerial motion to begin the Committee stage.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS' CONTENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The Chamber after an all night sitting adopted the first article of the Government's financial programme. The article provides for the sinking fund which will be administered by an autonomous public body with an independent directorate numbering 23 representing all fields of national activity and not receiving any remuneration. The crisis may again arise next week if Government is compelled to ask for an authority to issue over one and half milliard francs worth of bank notes to meet the liabilities during the month as Socialists are adamant in refusing to consent to a farthing over that amount.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov 22.

PARIS.—The Chamber adopted article two of the bill, fixing the resources of the sinking fund and use to which they must be put, after which M. Painleve fervently appealed to the House that the debate might be sped up otherwise he would be compelled to resign. The Chamber thereupon agreed to sit on Sunday.—Reuter.

CHRISTIANS AGAIN PERTURBED.

GENERAL SITUATION IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Damascus.—The general situation here remains unchanged. French reinforcements have been sent towards the north to Merojayun where rebels appear to desire to retire on Hasbeiya. Further reinforcements of munitions have been landed at Beirut. Rebel bands are still active in the east and the northeast of Damascus. One band under the notorious brigand Hassan Kharrat is located in extensive gardens on the road to Duma. An intermittent firing was kept up throughout the night but there was no contact with brigands. Perturbation again reigns in the Christian quarter and refugees are making for Beirut. Trains which are leaving here for Beirut have a tank on tender adjoining the engine while a covered van at the rear contains an escort of Colonial soldiers. A Haifa passenger train is preceded by an armoured train half an hour ahead.—Reuter.

SITUATION NOT ALARMING?

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The Ministry of War in a note states that the stories describing the situation in Syria as alarming are without foundation though it is correct that General Duport had asked for reinforcement of 50,000 troops. Owing to the measures taken by the French command with the aid of the native inhabitants who were offering to join the French troops and had already formed some defence corps, the bands established on the Hermon mountains had to abandon all attacks on Damascus and are now menaced by the French columns.—Reuter.

FIGHT NEAR DAMASCUS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Damascus.—A fight between 500 French troops and 700 brigands under the leadership of Hassan Kharrat occurred yesterday in which the latter lost thirty killed and forty wounded. Hassan himself was seriously wounded. The French losses were trifling. Terroristic methods are being adopted by Hassan Kharrat with a view to silencing villagers regarding the movements of bands. Three villagers were found outside Babel Sharqui hanging from a tree and a decapitated body of the fourth was lying near by. All appeared to have been tortured before being put to death. Placards were affixed to the bodies stating that they had been executed as traitors. One of the victims was a Moslem 'muktar' of the village of Jisseen.—Reuter.

GOVT. DEPUTATION USELESS

CONGRESS OPINION

APPEAL FROM DURBAN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received the following cable from Durban, dated 21st instant, from Mr. Kajee, Secretary, South African Indian Congress:—

"The Government of India cables sending deputation from Bombay on 25th to collect information on economic and general position of the Indian community here to afford material to the Government of India for use and discussions with the Union Government. The Executive of the Congress hold emphatic opinion, based on past experience; that a Government deputation alone is useless for our cause. Please use your endeavours. Defer Government deputation. Have replied to the Government of India as follows:—

"Cable received. Congress is in sessions. Capetown appointed a deputation to wait on the Minister of Interior (with resolutions passed, rejecting the Bill *in toto* on principles, and suggesting a Round Table Conference of Union, Indian, and Imperial Governments, representatives of India and the Congress, to decide on the whole Indian question. The Minister is emphatic not to alter the principles of the Bill. He is prepared to refer the Bill to a Select Committee to afford the Congress an opportunity of criticism on details of the Bill. The Congress Executive, thereupon, decided, in terms of the resolution passed at the Conference, on the deputation to India consisting of Dr. Abdurahman, Cape Provincial Councillor, Advocate Godfrey, Congress Deputy President Pather, Congress Treasurer Bayat, Bhavanidayal, and Rustomjee, officials of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. Mirza, Secretary, Transvaal British Indian Association, (all fully acquainted and informed on the economic and other conditions and also with the wishes and requirements of the community) sailing on Monday, 23rd. My Executive submits that the interests of the South African Indian Community will be best served if the Government of India Deputation delays sailing, pending arrival of the Congress Deputation.

DEPUTATION TO S. AFRICA.

MR. RAZA ALI TO BE A MEMBER.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The following communique is issued:—It was announced yesterday that Mr. G. F. Paddison, Commissioner of Labour, Madras would lead the deputation to South Africa. Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Member of the Council of State will be a member of the deputation and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, acting Deputy Secretary to Government of India in Department of Education, Health and Lands will go as secretary. Messrs. Paddison, Raza Ali and Bajpai sail from Bombay per S.S. Karagola on the 25th instant. The name of the third member and the date of his departure will be announced later.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Commenting on the official announcement of the deputation from India to South Africa the "Hindu" says:—Mr. Paddison is to lead a forlorn hope, and it is only reasonable to infer that the remaining personnel will not be of outstanding merit. In view of the manner in which the head of the deputation has been chosen the paper hopes that Government will withdraw from this foolish venture.—A. P.

M. DE JOUVENEL INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—M. De Jouvenel, interviewed on his return from London, declared he was convinced that complete Franco-British collaboration would be realised with a view to solving the Syrian problem. He added that both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Amery were alive to the necessity for such cooperation and telegrams to that effect had been sent to the British representatives in Asia Minor. These representatives, whose latest reports had been shown to him were actuated by a spirit of cordial sympathy to France.—Reuter.

PARSIS' PROTEST.

The following resolution has been sent to the French Consul, Bombay, by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha of Bombay:—

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay, has viewed with deep concern the aggression of France against the brave Riffs, who are fighting for their own freedom and not for any exploitation. The Sabha is shocked at the reports of forty-eight hours' firing at Damascus on unarmed and defenceless population, without giving any warning even to women and children; and causing such grave loss of life and property in that historic city. The Sabha condemns the terrorist policy pursued by General Sarrail in Syria and is deeply grieved and surprised to find such a cultured, civilized and liberty loving nation as the French denying to the Riffs and to the Syrians their birthright of self-government—a policy that will prove baneful to France in near future. The Sabha requests the French Consul in Bombay to forward this resolution to the authorities in Paris.

"DOWN WITH TYRANNIES"

YOUTH'S "REBELLION"

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

"Down with all tyrannies and begin on a clean slate" seems to be the slogan of the Youths of Bombay as reflected in the host of resolutions passed at the Youth Conference held on Sunday in the St. Xavier's College Hall. As the President of the Conference aptly observed that the youths of Bombay by passing the resolutions so broad-based on progressive lines dealing with probleme not only national but human and universal "had really set an example to men of older generation, whom, in the exuberance of their enthusiasm, some youths that evening had referred to as "foggies and fossils." The resolutions embraced all the varied problems before the youth of the world and also to the special problems before the youth of the country. The youth movement in the words of Mr. Meherally, the Secretary of the Conference, originated in Germany in the wake of the last world war when youth found that he could not fall in line with the present state of society but strove to cherish and express his ideal—an ideal which had been expressed times out of number by the sages, the prophets and the poets of the world. Youth broke itself from the bondage of old world conventions and tried to express itself as best as it could. The youth movement primarily stood for the abolition of war—a relic of barbarism in an age of civilization and secondly to work for the international and universal brotherhood of the youths of the world believing in the truism of the adage the youth of to-day is the man of posterity.

Amongst those present on the platform were Rev. Father Dubr, Prof. V. G. Rao, Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, K. T. Shah, Miss M. Tata and Miss G. Bahadurji:—

RIGHTS OF YOUTH.

Mrs. Naidu then moved a number of resolutions. The first sent the fraternal greetings of the youths of Bombay to the youths all the world over, the second enjoined upon the youths to follow the ideal of service and sacrifice as the ideal worthy to be cherished by the youths of the world, as the real aim of civilization. The brotherhood of man and the abolition of petty jealousies between the peoples of the world, the third urged upon the Government that recruitment in the public services of the country should be wholly and solely determined by the considerations of merit only, while the fourth recognised the right of the youths to strive against forces of oppression and injustice and as such admired and appreciated the patriotism of the youths of China.

Then followed a number of resolutions calling for the abolition of communal representation, removal of disabilities of Indians in foreign countries, removal of social inequalities and tyrannies, for compulsory military training of students, while others referred to the urgent necessity of tackling the unemployment question, the restrictions imposed upon students taking part in activities affecting the well-being of the country, and the free and compulsory primary education. Resolutions asking for total prohibition of intoxicants and advocating the use of vernacular as the medium of instruction were also passed.

DODO BEING STRANGULATED.

The resolutions on the abolition of communal representation and the doing away with the social inequalities called forth vehement speeches from their respective movers Mr. Meherally and Miss Mithan Tata. Mr. Meherally denounced communal representation as wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. As a Muslim he confessed with shame and humiliation that the majority of the Muslim members returned on that basis had failed to serve the true interests of the country and cut a very sorry figure indeed. The Indian Government had given a legal sanction to religious differences and thus helped to perpetuate the differences. As one who knew the mind of the Muslim students of Bombay he assured the Conference that they were out for doing away with the communal representation and substitute a general electorate. Mr. K. T. Shah, in supporting the resolution, expressed his gratification as a middle-aged man that the question that was confronting their generation was though not dead as the Dodo was being strangulated by the youths of to-day.

Miss Tata in a forcible speech moved the resolution on social inequalities. She made a fervent appeal to the youths to put their ideals into practice. The older generation talked more and did less. "We want more of dynamic action and a little more push from the youths of to-day" concluded Miss Tata. Both the resolutions were carried with great acclamations.

AN EXAMPLE TO ELDERS.

Mrs. Naidu, in wounding up the proceeding, made an inspiring speech brimful of poetry and music. She said that looking to the way the youths had carried the resolutions and tried to deal with problems in a progressive way problems which were not only national but human and universal she thought that they had set an example to the older generation. If youth were but to act up to the resolutions she hoped the end of their struggle for freedom and emancipation was near. They had dealt with problems not only Indian but universal human, urgent, wide and vital problems which had found echo in her own heart. They had not struck a single note of narrow patriotism which was the curse of the world but had carried on their deliberations with the true spirit of the kinship and comraderie of the world for which the youth movement stood. Some of them had spoken on problems with a frankness and courage which scarcely a leader of the older genera-

(Continued on page 8.)

MODERN TURKEY

RELIGIOUS REFORM

DRASTIC CHANGES PROPOSED

The demand for a reform and simplification of the Moslem religious rites is growing in Turkey, says the Constantinople correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian". There is a strong current in favour of abandoning ablutions before entering mosques, bare feet in mosques, prostrations, and the day-long fasts of Ramazan. A better organisation of the prayers, chantings, and sermons is also considered imperative.

The reformers contend that the accomplishment of the rites, many of which offend against modern hygiene, has become impossible under present-day conditions and is responsible for emptying the mosques. It could only apply to conditions similar to those of the days of Mahomet, when there were no laced boots to take off for washing the feet and when the sleeves could be easily rolled up for the ablutions of the face and arms. Now this rite, which was originally instituted for symbolic and practical cleanliness, has become worse than useless; it wastes time and also accumulates dirt. Present-day worshippers have to go through an unsatisfactory process of ablution at the fountains outside the mosques, taking off their coats, socks, and boots often in the streets. They then enter the mosques with damp and muddy feet, carrying the doffed articles of clothing in an uncomfortable lump under their arms, and go through their prostrations on mats soiled by the trampling of other bare-foot worshippers.

The Ramazan fast is also criticised as no longer practicible and as having degenerated. The Turk is becoming absorbed in modern economic life, and this, it is pointed out, does not lend itself to a complete abstinence from eating, drinking, and smoking from sunrise to sunset. To sleep till midday and then to spend the nights in outings and in heavy and multifarious feeding till three or four in the morning is bad for modern physique. Therefore the reformers press for a large relaxation of the rigour of the fast, in order that the religious prescription of fasting may not die out as it is doing by being simply transgressed, but may be retained in a more suitable form. They say that it would be absurd to think that either the daily prayers or the fast could always beobserved i ntheir present form or to fear that Islamism could be shaken by a reasonable modification of its rites.

DISCORDANT SERVICES IN MOSQUES

The present lack of organisation of the services is another matter of complaint. Here is a Turkish description of a Constantinople mosque—"After the prayers the chanters begin their concert. One never heard such a discord in any civilised country. About twenty softas begin chanting, each according to his fantasy. One yells from one platform, another declaims a verse (which he probably doesn't understand) from another platform, while from a third rises the alto voice of a young priestling. At the foot of the pulpit an Egyptian preaches in Arabic. Farther off a Laze hodja is preaching the most monstrous absurdities" . . . and so on.

It is urged that this chaos must cease now that all clerics have to be authorised to practise by the State Department of Religion, and now that Kemal Pasha has just distributed to many mosques the first printed copies of the Koran translated into Turkish. There must be only one preaching platform in a mosque, so that only one hodja can preach at a time. There must be an end to the haphazard method whereby chance preachers collected audiences at any hour and in any corner. The names of preachers, the subjects they will treat (which are to be modernised and to deal with modern practical problems), and the hours of their sermons must be announced and placarded beforehead. The prayers and the Koran will be read in Turkish, and everything should be done for the comfort of the boot wearing worshippers on Western lines. The reformers hope that this organisation of the cult and simplification of the rites will mean a revival of the practice of religion. The Angora authorities naturally tend to favour this spirit of reform, and themselves propose to develop the Theological College on a sounder basis so as to arrive at an elimination of irrational ritual survivals and superstitions.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Deblavi, Minister of Excise and Forests will proceed to Ratnagiri on November 27, returning to Bombay on December 1. He will preside at the Konkan Muslim Conference to be held at Ratnagiri on 29th.

Rangoon.—His Excellency the Governor will hold a durbar at Government House Rangoon on Saturday 19th December at 11 a.m.—

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur K. C. I. E.Kt. Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India on return from leave of absence resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of 21st November—

The Governor of Punjab paid a visit to Chunian on Friday.

DEATH OF DILSHAD BEGUM.

PANGALORE, Nov. 21.

Dilshad Begum Saheba, a wellknown social worker and a Justice of Peace of Bombay died here yesterday of heart failure.—A. P.

RESURGENCE OF ANCIENT IRAN

PARSIS EXULTATION

FELICITATIONS TO RIZA KHAN.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has sent the following resolution to the Persian Consul, Bombay:—

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay, tenders its sincere felicitations to the old Persian Nation and to their great and glorious leader, Sirdar Riza Khan, on their attainment of complete self-government without the loss of any life or property, and hopes and prays, that under the able leadership of the great Sirdar an era of fraternity, equality and prosperity will be ushered in ancient Iran and that the glories of Jamshid and Nowshirwan will be revived in the dear old historic land. The Sabha requests the Persian Consul, Bombay, to forward this resolution to the Sirdar Saheb, the President and to the Persian Parliament.

PROPOSED KURLA OUTFALL.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly carried to only half the sanctioned length. The full amount estimated and sanctioned for the whole extension was however spent for the half work actually done. Still this incomplete extension very greatly diminished the nuisance at Love Grove and this fact alone should have convinced the executive and the Corporation that the completion of the full sanctioned scheme would entirely remove every nuisance imaginable or possible. So said the experts too—experts like Sir J. Wolfe Barry and Messrs. Midgley Taylor and Kidd.

Mr. J. D. Watson and his collegues affirmed at a Corporation Committee meeting that if the Love Grove Deep Sea Out-fall were completed there would be no nuisance and no injury to the health of the City save a slight discolouration of the sea water. At a meeting of the representatives of the Corporation held on the 7th July 1924 at which the Commissioner and Mr. Watson were present, I called special attention to the above statement of Mr. Watson and his collegues. And neither Mr. Watson nor the Commissioner contradicted the statement. One cannot therefore understand at all why the extension of the deep sea Outfall was given up. Was it because the Executive Engineer was unable to complete it within a year as promised by him and had only for half the work spent the whole amount of 25 lakhs sanctioned for the entire scheme? No substantial reasons were given for giving up the old scheme and booming up the new one. Happily it was turned down by Government. Then the revised scheme of having 3 outfalls for the City—one at Colaba, another at Love Grove and the third one at Kurla Creek—was approved of by the Corporation and now awaits the sanction of Government. I hope that there will yet be a retracing of the false step taken and a reconsideration of all issues involved. Government have now fortunately agreed to allow an outfall at Colaba Point which will relieve Love Grove Outfall of the sewage of Colaba including the Reclamation and a portion of the Fort. Why should it then be necessary to have a third Outfall at Kurla Creek? Before this Outfall was ever thought of the Love Grove Outfall was intended to serve the whole City including the north of the Island. If Kurla Creek had the same natural advantages as Colaba Point one could have understood the wisdom of selecting it. Irrefultable objections have been raised by the Port Trust against this Outfall. It is therefore difficult to understand why the Executive should persist in having it.

Now I venture to ask a few questions.

(1) Why should the Corporation undertake the unnecessary expense of purifying the sewage effluent and discharge it into the Kurla Creek when crude sewage can be discharged into the open sea at Love Grove?

(2) Are the Municipal Executive aware of the statement (Page 108 Sewage Disposal Works by H. F. Raiker) that 6/7ths of the polluting (putrescible) matter of sewage is in solution and 1/7th only in suspension, and if so, whether the necessity of a very high degree of purification has been considered?

(3) Why should the Corporation run the risk of litigation and if the scheme be not successful then of extending the main dramage further away or of redraining the sewage to Love Grove at a great expense?

(4) Whether the Municipal Executive concur in the statement made in the Drainage Committee's report that the Kurla Creek is at present a common water course into which all parties interested have a right to discharge an unobjectionable fluid and whether this statement is just as sustainable or tenable as the previous one, viz., that if the Corporation discharged the sewage effluent into the Harbour it was the duty of the Port Trust to provide protective measures at their expense?

(5) Whether the experts recently consulted by the Corporation could be called Harbour Engineers? If not, could the Corporation safely rely upon their advice when the interests of the Harbour are likely to be affected even in the scheme now adopted by the Corporation? Is not this the third revised scheme of these experts? So they have atleast blundered twice.

(6) Whether the experts' reliance by preference upon the plankton or purifying microbes in the Harbour was not onesided and biassed as the plankton at the Love Grove must certainly be more active for several cogent reasons?

(7) Whether the experts did not fail to take into account the destructive action of oil on the plankton of the Harbour and whether it is possible to keep off oil from the Harbour the more so in view of the increase in the number of oil consuming steamers calling at the Port? Whether the reliance would not be attended with the most disastrous consequences?

(8) When Dr. Adeney was confronted with the above question did he not say that the oil should be kept away from the Harbour? Is this not impracticable—nay impossible?

(9) Whether the instance of Boston referred to by the experts in connexion with the proposed outfall into the Harbour was not misleading and when confronted with the actual facts did they not admit their mistake?

(10) Whether the experts did not make a mistake in assuming that the Development Directorate would open up such a channel between Thana Creek and Ulhas River as would increase the flow of water in the Kurla Creek?

(11) Whether Municipal Executive do not consider it extremely hazardous to proceed with the scheme on the assumption that there is likely to be a reasonable market demand for the resultant manure etc.?

(12) Do the Municipal Executive deny that the ultimate destination of all sewage is the open sea and when the open sea is available and at the very door, do they maintain that the sewage should not be discharged into it?

(13) Whether the Municipal Executive are aware that Liverpool with a population of 800,000 discharges its sewage in a crude state into the river Mersey and if so, why should they object to Bombay sewage being discharged into the open sea?

(14) Is it not a fact that Scarborough, a prominent and fashionable sea side health resort discharges its sewage in a crude state into the open sea?

(15) Whether it is a fact that the recently consulted experts admitted that they could not give a single instance of the open sea being rejected for an outfall in favour of closed waters?

(16) Whether it is not a fact that Messrs. Watson Kershaw and Dr. Adeney and the Municipal Commissioner admitted in the presence of the Municipal Engineer that the chief reason for taking the sewage to the East was sentimental?

(17) Whether if the Deep Sea Outfall work had been entrusted to Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Co., it would have been completed ere long and a saving of a large sum of about 15 lakhs would have been effected according to the new estimate?

(18) Whether in recommending both the comprehensive and the present revised schemes the advantages of the Love Grove scheme have not been ignored and its cost exaggerated?

(19) Have not the cost and the risks of the Kurla Creek scheme been greatly minimised?

(20) Whether as neither our responsible advisers nor the recently consulted experts are harbour Engineers, it would not be right and businesslike to consult Development Directorate Engineers or Port Trust Engineers about the comparative estimates of the cost of the Love Grove and Kurla Creek schemes respectively.—Yours, etc.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

ALIBAG MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, Nov. 21.

The Municipality of Alibag, to-day, in a general meeting by an overwhelming majority refused to give an address to H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the time of his visit to Alibag on the 30th instant for the purpose of opening the maternity hospital.

GOVERNOR AT GODHRA.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the reply of His Excellency the Governor made to the Godhra Municipal address on Sunday:—

With regard to the water supply scheme, I understand that the project has been under consideration for about 15 years, and that Government were unable to grant the financial assistance which you required owing to financial stringency. More recently, the Sanitary Engineer has proposed to Government that a provision should be made for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 76,000 and a loan of a like amount in next year's Budget. This proposal is at present under consideration, and I understand the correspondence is now before you with a view to obtaining certain information required by the Sanitary Engineer. The suggestion that electricity should be used instead of steam is also under consideration, and, when the scheme in its final form comes before Government, I can assure you that it will be most sympathetically considered.

From what I have heard of your town I quite understand that you are anxious to ameliorate the present conditions of congestion and overcrowding. We are always anxious to help local bodies in such matters, and I understand that our Consulting Surveyor, Mr. Mirams, has recently been here and has given you some indication as to the lines on which you might proceed. The advice and assistance of our experts is always freely at your disposal, and I trust that after consultation and discussion with him you may be able to evolve a scheme suitable to your town which will be of lasting benefit to the people of Godhra.

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORF.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ABOUT LOCARNO.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Berlin.—While the Locarno pact is leading up to reconciliation between the belligerents it is widening the political breach between Gen. Ludendorf and Gen. Hindenburg. The former in the course of an article in an extreme Nationalist Bavarian newspaper bitterly attacks his old chief for approving the pact and says "I once shared the honour and fame with the Fieldmarshal. I may even say I contributed to the increase his renown. To-day my German heart aches to see how the Fieldmarshal is about to sacrifice his fame by putting his name to a document of shame and dishonour."

The Reichstag debate on Locarno opens on 3rd instant when the pact is practically assured of the approval of all parties with the exception of the extreme Nationalists, Communists and the bulk of German Nationals.—Reuter.

GERMAN FEDERAL COUNCIL ADOPTS THE BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Berlin.—The Federal Council by 46 votes to 4 adopted the bill authorising the signature of the Locarno treaties. Representatives of East Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg, Burgshwerin and Lower Silesia secessap, Bavaria and Wurtemburg abstained from voting.—Reuter.

"DOWN WITH TYRANNIE".

Continued from page 7.

tion or a politician dare utter in public. With a courage of youth they had rushed in where angels of the political arena feared to tread. There was hardly a thing concerned with life and progress that they had not touched. The very word youth meant rebellion—rebellion did not necessarily mean licensiousness rebellion did not mean irreverence, rebellion did not mean disloyalty. Rebellion meant the finding of self-expression and the striving of youth to shape its destiny in its own way. To be a youth was to be God. They were the fountain of life to her, the garden of delight to her. Youth was the divine manifestation of the ecstasy of God in the very morning of his life. "Be true to yourself, be true to the idea of kinship and to the innermost recesses of your inner voice," concluded Mrs. Naidu, "and thus create a new world out of the chaos of a world clung with the mud-heaps of a ruined civilization."

EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

Monday being announced as the day for official mourning for Queen Alexandra, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in connection with the Youth Week celebrations which was to be opened to-day (Monday), has been postponed to Thursday next.

SPORTS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

The Youth week was celebrated on Saturday with athletic sports held on the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds at 3 p.m. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided and distributed the prizes. The schools and colleges in the city were well represented by sportsmen and a special pandal was erected on the grounds to accommodate the number of lady teachers and students.

In a programme of 22 events some had to be dropped on account of failing light, but the items that were gone through evinced the school-boy rivalry that may be expected on such occasions. The trophies for the only two open events were secured by Max Pinto, but the first places in the other items were fairly well distributed.

After the sports Sir Ibrahim distributed the prizes and addressed the gathering. He had gladly consented to preside at the meeting, he said, because he felt that the youth of the country deserved every possible encouragement. He had seen enough enthusiasm that evening to be confident of a great future for India's youth. The youths of to-day would be the adults and the leaders of to-morrow and they had therefore to be trained for the work in which they would be involved in the near future.

RESULTS.

Marathon Race:—1 S E Engineer; 2 H K Deshpande; 3 D R Master.

100 Yards Flat Race. School Boys:—1 Subedar; 2 F Pereira; 3 P Fahey.

100 Yards Flat Race. Collegians:—1 Soares; 2 D'Costa; 3 Bhandarker.

Three-legged Race School Boys:—1 Subedar and Kateli; 2 Mascarenhas and J Fernandes.

Hurdles Open:—1 M Pinto; 2 Soares; 3 Trinidade.

One Mile. Cycle Race. School Boys:—1 Secretary; 2 Cowper.

High Jump. Collegians.—1 Deshpande; 2 Bhandarker.

Wide Jump. School Boys:—1 Redkar; 2 Oliveira; 3 Roberts.

Chariot Race. Blindfolded College lady students and under 30:—1 Miss Unwalla and Miss Captain; 2 Miss Davar and Miss Subedar.

Two Miles Cycle Race:—Under 30 years 1 D Jennet; 2 M Dubash.

Breaking the Chatty (Lady Teachers under 30):—Miss Khorsed C. Tarapore.

Quarter Mile (Open):—1 M Pinto; 2 W Wills; 3 Trinidade.

Two Miles Cycle Race. Collegians 1 M Dubash; 2 H R Dadyburjor; 3 M B Mody.

One Mile Flat Race. School Boys:—1 C Noronha; 2 C Albuquerque; 3 Aaron Elijah.

50 Yards Flat Race. School Girls:—1 Rose Figuerdo; 2 Mary Martins; 3 Rileo Vajifdar.

One Mile Flat Race Collegians:—1 M Mowji; 2 Deshpande.

Musical Chairs (Ladies):—Miss Guy Shroff.

PHULE DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST RELATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Of the many cases of defamation that have been launched as a result of the Phule Statue controversy that first arose in the Poona City Municipality, none have a closer bearing to the actual cause than the one that is at present engaging the attention of Mr. H. C. Fleming, City Magistrate, as it concerns the people who actually took part in the debate.

In this one Gujanan Ganpat Phule, a grand-nephew of the late Jotiba Phule, charges Baburao Bhaurao Phule, another, but distant, relative of the deceased social reformer Jotiba Phule, with defamation.

On the 4th September last, it will be remembered, a proposal was moved by a Municipal Councillor to the effect that Rs. 20,000 be spent and a statue erected to the memory of the late Jotirao Phule. In the course of the discussion the accused is alleged to have made statements which the complainant states are false and have caused him to be looked down upon by his caste-fellows.

BILL COLLECTOR'S COMPLAINT.

The complainant Gajanan Gunpatrao Phule, a bill collector of Bandra Municipality, was the first to be examined and deposed to the effect that his grandfather was a full brother of the late Jotirao Phule. His grand uncle Jotirao Phule was a Hindu and had died a Hindu. Continuing the witness said he had not heard the accused's speech made in the Municipal Hall on 4th September last. He had asked others whether it had been said that Jotirao had embraced Christianity. A relative had told him that the accused had called his relative, "a goonda", and "a bad character." A pamphlet was published about the matter the following day and witness was told that the accused had used all these expressions in the book, Maruti, his relative, had given him this book. It was insulting the memory of his relative to say that he had turned a Christian. By this feelings had been hurt. Jotirao had no children, but had adopted a son who had committed suicide. Jotirao died in 188 He had assisted the complainant by giving him Rs. 10 per mensem for three or four years while he was attending school.

Rajaram Anjan Ghatge, Subedar, 111th Infantry, said he knew the accused was a member of the Poona City Municipality. He had heard the accused's speech. The accused had said that Jotirao had turned a Christian. Witness knew that this was not true. He could not say if the accused had uttered the words "goonda, punda and mukhunda."

Sidhram Anna Manoker, a Municipal Councillor for ten years said he was at the said meeting. The accused had written the preface to the pamphlet shown him which was about Jotirao Phule. In his speech at the Municipal meeting the accused had said that Jotirao Phule was a Christian. He had used the words "goonda", etc., complained of. He paid Rs. 1,000 as income-tax.

Mahadu Sahadu, a contractor, aged 55 years, said he knew both parties as well as the late Jotirao Phule, whom he revered. He (Phule) was highly esteemed in the Samaj of the Malis. He had organised the Samaj. He was a Hindu and had never become a Christian. He had heard about what the accused had said in his speech. People began to twit him with being Jotirao Phule's relative. Witness produced a book called "Poona Shehr Municipalities Chi Sabha" printed by D. G. Khandeke and published by J. H. Bhatt. He had read the book and shown it to his caste-people. A meeting of the caste-people had been held and the accused had been excommunicated.

The case is proceeding.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 21.

Shops at the Congress Pandal are in great demand. Almost all have been already reserved. Construction of more is contemplated. The B.B. and C.I. Railway is opening its railway station near Tilak Nagar in Gwaltoli. Letters from South Africa have been received announcing the intention of delegates from Natal and other places to attend the forthcoming Congress with a view chiefly to discuss matters concerning the South African bill and to enlist the sympathy of the people of India.—A. P.

AT AHMEDABAD.

"PRACTISE INTROSPECTION."

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

Mr. Gandhi opened this afternoon the Youth Week organised by the local students. Addressing the students, he said he was spared formal public functions whenever he came to Ahmedabad for taking rest, but when he was asked to open the Youth Week in the place of Mr. Jayakar who could not come owing to illness he gladly consented. He was glad to hear that the students of the Government college and the National College had co-operated in organising that function. He never expected them to hate one another. He was at present laying emphasis on the "Charka", but he would not do so before them. He would ask them during the Youth Week to clean the streets of Ahmedabad like the sweepers or to peacefully picket liquor shops or to visit the houses of the poor and find out their requirements. If they could not do any of these things he would ask them to practise introspection and be as pure as Rama or Lakshman.—A. P.

"THE PROBLEM BEFORE US".

MR. JAYAKAR AND PANDITJI.

ONE OF THE TWO ALTERNATIVES.

The following is the full and authorised text of Mr. M. R. Jyakar's address on "The Problem Before Us" at the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Thursday evening:—

I am very glad to find that so many people have gathered to listen to what must be a somewhat unpopular cause at the present stage. The theme of my lecture is "The Problem before Us", and that problem is how to mobilize all our strength, how to us all the available material in our hands and how to capture all the weapons with which we can push forward the cause of Swaraj. That is the one problem which is engaging the attention of the country, and the incidents which happen from day to day reveal more and more the need of so uniting our forces as to turn to use all our available power. It is perfectly clear that the great movemen of Non-co-operation for which Mahatmaji stood, has been abandoned, temporarily as some say and permanently as its critics imagine. It is perfectly clear that its great author had to abandon it for the simple reason that, in his critical judgment, he found that the country was not realy for it. Thereafter came the Swaraj Party. It took a part of its inheritance from the N.C.O. movement and talked of boycotting the Councils from within. The theory was to carry the resistance inside the citadels of power and influence with which Government strengthened its position and held over the country. After a long consideration the programme of "uniform, cosistent and continuous obstruction" was devised. It was an exemplification of the mentality created during the non-co-operation days, translated into a region of practical activity in the Councils. A couple of days were spent in discussing the phraseology of this programme, and I may say that the credit is due to the stalwart fighter who is now the President of the Legislative Assembly for the word "obstruction" as distinguished from "opposition" which was suggested as its rival. But scarcely had the Party gone into the sedate and constructive atmosphere of the Legislature, when the leader of the Party very rightly put the position in characteristic words: "Non-co-operators as we are, we are here to co-operate with you: if you cooperate with us, we are your men." Panditji will always be remembered in future years for this constructive garb in which he put the position of his Party. Since then, the constructive element in the party has been asserting itself, and leading the Party from one stage of constructive activity to another. This is as it should be, and I am very glad that the essentially practical good sense of the members of the party showed itself in the Legislature by adopting one constructive step after another. Eventually all places on elected committees were accepted, and under special exceptions, seats on nominated committees also came to be accepted. The party pushed its power into the Presidential office in the Assembly through the greatest stalwart it could produce. Budget were thrown out at one time indiscriminately, but next year discrimination was used in passing select grants as, for instance, in the C. P. where, notwithstanding the Party being in a majority, public opinion had to be respected in that connection. This process, and in my opinion rightly, has gone on from time to time within two terms, viz., the speech of the leader of the Party in the Assembly in 1924 and the acceptance of a seat on the Skeen Committee in 1925. During this interval no response has come from Government worth the name. In the words of the leader, the Government attitude has been procrastinating. Government has sat on the fence, refused to accept resolutions dealing with Swaraj and practically have not moved their little finger to accord satisfaction to the demands put forward through the Assembly. Notwithstanding this want of response, the process of constructive action in the Party's programme, rules and regulations has gone on unchecked. This is clear proof, therefore, that the Party, in making these changes, did not rely on the repose from Government, but was guided by the changing conditions in the country. It is no use disguising that a negative pgramme cannot be carried on from year to year without seriously causing discontent. This constructive mentality received its sanction and confirmation in what is called the Juhu Manifesto. The manifesto developed a new phase of obstruction, viz. resistance to the bureaucracy in different ways of a constructive character even up to moving resolutions, private Bills and carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress and also taking up an economic reconstruction of the country by exposing its exploitation for foreign commercial needs. As I read the Juhu statement I see in it under the garb of obstruction a new mentality of creation and destruction which Das and Gandhi conceive brilliantly, and Panditji agreed to.

TESTAMENT OF DAS.

The same mentality as I have just described is reflected in what is called the Faridpur speech, or the "testment of Das." It is a wrong interpretation to say that that was influenced mainly by hopes of what Das expected from Lord Reading or Lord Birkenhead. Das was too gifted a seer to make his pronouncement depend upon adventitious results like the pronouncement of a Viceroy or a Secretary

(Continued on next page.)

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"THE PROBLEM BEFORE US"

(Continued from previous page.)

of State. A truer interpretation of that document would be that it reveals his changing view, that the outlet from destruction is towards construction. This is borne out by his statement to Gandhiji a few days before his death, that what captured his imagination above even the work in the Council was the work of village reconstruction for which he was planning out a big campaign. That, to my mind, reveals the growing change in Das's mentality, and I have no doubt that, if he had been spared a few months more the Swaraj Party's programme would have taken a more definite turn towards construction. The unfortunate Tambe incident is a very small and miserable affair in itself but like the grain of sand in the shell round which the oyster gathers its layers of pearly matters, a lot of precious controversy has gathered around it. It has given rise to a feeling in the country that the time has come when the Swaraj Party should clarify its programme. I put forward the view for which I have been severely criticised that it was no use calling a programme by a name which it does not deserve. I therefore pleaded that we should stiffen the programme and go back to the days of our original austerity, call back to fighting ranks all our men, call back, e.g. the stalwart President of the Assembly to fighting ranks once more and begin our stiffening process immediately. I realise that in politics this process backwards is almost an impossibility. I therefore set up an alternative plea that, if it is no longer possible to stiffen up the programme in the way I suggested we should go logically further without fear or timidity and take up responsibility.

ELECTION PLEDGES.

I here wish to remove one confusion which has caused considerable prejudice. Neither I nor my colleagues in the Bombay Council have ever suggested that offices should be accepted on our present election pledges. We have made it perfectly clear that, so far as the present election pledges go, there can be no question of accepting offices. But we urge that for the next election we should consider the question of revising the programme as to render it workable. I do not think this is a sin for which we ought to be called upon to give up our places in the Party or in the Council, though I may say on behalf of my colleagues and myself that, as honourable men, when the time comes and the Party indicates by its vote that there is no room for us in the Party none of my colleagues nor myself will remain in our place a single minute longer than necessary. But with threats of disciplinary action to be taken against us in Cawnpore as men of honour and self-respect we cannot immediately sever our connection with the Party as if we wished to evade censure of the Party. We shall therefore wait until we find what the Party decides and what the Congress decides at Cawnpore, and if circumstances so turn out that we feel that there is no place for us in the movement, we shall certainly go out, and do what our honour dictates. These gibes thrown at us to get out of the Party are misconceived and premature, and I do not wish to retort to our critics in the same tone as they have indulged in towards us, but I can assure them that every one of the men whom they have reviled in public is an honourable man and will be found to be so when the time comes. There was nothing wrong in their communicating to the Executive Council of the Party their views on the question of accepting responsibility. These views were honestly formed by them in the course of their experience of the working of their Council, and they were perfectly entitled, nay it was their duty to put those views before the Executive Council as they did. In their representation not a word is suggested about accepting office immediately or without going to the electorate, and those who consider them as "Kaffirs in the Kaaba" (traitors in the sanctuary) forget that they are quite as honourable as themselves and have proved trusted valiants of Gandhiji in the time of stress and trouble. I could name individual cases of men in the Bombay Council who have proved honourable and selfless workers even in days when the N.C.O. movement was at its great height. To call such men "Kaffirs in Kaaba" is misuse of language. However, the time for speaking of these things more clearly and fully will come when the Party's decision is announced in Cawnpore.

NO CAMOUFLAGE.

What is our plea for which we have been decried? We say: "Try and educate public opinion from now as to what is to be your programme at the next election time. Do not use any more camouflage with the public. Do not lead them to believe that you are practising any obstruction in the Council. To say that any obstruction worth the name can be successfully carried out in the Council as things are constituted now, is to mislead people. Experience has proved it beyond dispute. Let us call our programme by the right name so that we may not delude the public. Talk of civil disobedience to-day is only an election cry. It deceives nobody, neither the people nor the Government. The great author of that doctrine, the one man who knows its intricacies and implications deliberately dropped it at Bardoli and has only recently said that the country would take a long time before it became ready for it. In the face of this statement for any one to say that he will create the atmosphere of civil disobedience in one night can only be regarded as a party election cry. Let us go to the country with a workable and honest programme based on a recognition of the limitations of achievement within the legislatures.

Before I close, I just wish to say one word with regard to what Panditji has been pleased to suggest in his latest speech. He suggests that I am carrying on this agitation under official inspiration. The suggestion is too contemptible to require an answer. I will only tell the Pandit that suggestions of this character can be easily bandied. I shall not however emulate Panditji in this matter.

MR. JAYAKAR AND LIBERALS.

I have put my ideas before you with the view that you may have some time to consider them. I want you to ponder over them in your quiet moments and give them your best consideration. You will have the opportunity of hearing these views propounded from time to time by many others. Do not be in a hurry to make up your mind. Take time to form your views, and by the time the elections come on next year, you ought to be able to decide for yourselves intelligently and dispassionately as to what the programme should be.

I am asked what is the difference between our doctrines and the Liberals'. Well, this question ought to be asked of the Liberal, because I am not a Liberal and, after all, the Liberal understands exactly what he stands for more than I do. But I may say that I am not afraid of being regarded as a Liberal if my doctrines are his. I have mentioned above my doctrines and I do not care by what name you call them. I stand for the view which we have inherited from the days of Lokamanya Tilak: "Choose any weapon from co-operation to constitutional opposition according as it is expedient and best suited to give effect to the popular will." This is the theory we want to propound. Do not be afraid of the theory of the tea-cup. Some day you will have to accept office in spite of the temptation of the tea. Our work in country must be supplemented as its counterpart by an acceptance of responsibility under proper limitations and safeguards. I do not stand for acceptance of office under all conditions. It should not be impossible to formulate conditions under which office could be accepted without dishonour or detriment to national interests. When the country has made up its mind on this issue such conditions can be very easily conceived. It is too early to speak of such conditions at this meeting, but I do not hold that the acceptance of responsibility is a species of place-hunting or is synonymous with subservient cooperation. It is only a question of time before we decide to accept responsibility and utilise it in the country's service and sooner you prepare the country to acquire the gift, determination and honesty of purpose under which alone acceptance of office will be a benefit, the better for the country itself.

It is said that the people are not with us. It is difficult really to say what the people want. It varies with every one's experience. I travelled in Sind recently, and I can say that the message of the people as delivered to me by many a stalwart worker there who had gone to jail with Gandhiji, is that they would like patriotic and honourable men to take office to prevent unworthy coalitions between the Government and reactionary elements. I also know that the experience of many other people relating to other centres is very often this: that the people are more pleased with the ventilating and redress of their grievances in the Council than with the blank negation of Non-Co-operation. However, this is a matter on which it is difficult to dogmatize. I have put my thoughts before you. It is now for you to think over them and give your verdict at the right time.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S BILASPUR SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday, the 19th instant, there appears a letter from your Bilaspur correspondent in which a report is given of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech at Bilaspur. In that report following occurs as part of Panditji's speech in relation to myself. "The unkindest cut of all was the insinuation (by Mr. Kelkar) that he (the Pandit) had at any time spoken contemptuously, even disrespectfully, of the late Lok. Tilak." May I ask Panditji, whether he will be good enough to name the exact place or places in my speeches or articles in the present controversy, in which I may find material for my alleged insinuation? What I had in my mind I have openly stated about Panditji's attitude towards Maharashtra. But as I had never in my mind any thought about Panditji's contemptuous or disrespectful attitude towards Lok. Tilak. I could not have given expression to it in my speeches or articles. What I have actually said Panditji admits but explains. But here is something which I have neither said nor insinuated and therefore, Panditji owes it to me to withdraw the allegation or quote chapter and verse to prove the words he attributes to me.—Yours, etc.

N. C. KELKAR.

"Kesari" and "Mahratta" Office,
Poona, Nov. 20.

DAMNED WITH FAINT PRAISE.

ATTACK ON PANDIT MOTILAL.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 21.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, editor of the 'Mahratta," Poona, addressed a largely attended meeting yesterday night in the Town Hall on the subject of Responsive Co-operation, Mr. M. S. Aney M.L.A., presiding. Mr. Gokhale stated that the controversy was in the making for the last two years although it was brought to a head by Pandit Motilal Nehru's attacks upon his trusted colleagues Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar. He exhorted the audience to keep out of their minds the Tambe incident as Mr. Tambe was unanimously condemned for a breach of discipline. Mr. Gokhale advocated capturing the positions of vantage and utilising them for further attacks inside the Councils and outside in the country.

Mr. Aney referred in glowing terms to Pandit Motilal Nehru's self-sacrifice, capacity of work and tactfulness, but said he was constrained to join hands with those who advocated responsive co-operation in the larger interests of the country. In his opinion it was Pandit Motilal who provoked the controversy. The Pandit's eye, said Mr. Aney, was more on the vote of the Congress at Cawnpore than on the interests of the electors or the programme to be followed in 1926. The Pundit was expressly of the opinion that if the Council entry was proved to have failed by the ineffectiveness of obstruction he was to rejoin the non-co-operation programme as had been prophesied by the No-Changers. Those who held that council entry ought to be the basis of further agitation and work must take steps to see that it was not jeopardised at the Cawnpore Congress. If Mr. Kelkar was to be taken to task for expressing his opinion Mr. Aney failed to see why Mr. Sen Gupta should not be condemned with equal severity for expressing the opinion that the nation must go back to Coconada. Mr. Aney attacked Pundit Motilal for the latter's failure to move the resolution before the All India Congress Committee asking it to adopt the resolution passed by the Working Committee regarding the adoption of the national demand adopted by the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

H. E. Sir William Marris as Chancellor of the Allahabad University presided at the Convocation of the University this afternoon.

Sir Selwyn Fremantle, member of the Board of Revenue, who is retiring shortly delivered the Convocation address taking as his subject the necessity for co-ordination between the University and people and between work that is done in the University and the national life. He maintained that the effect of higher education on agricultural tracts was almost negligible and he considered it a defect in the University education for it had failed to interest its students in the economic questions of the country. The speaker suggested practical study of rural economics.—A. P.

ILL FATED M 1.

COLLISION WITH "VIDAR."

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is announced that as a result of the examination of the hull of steamship "Vidar" at Stockholm the captain of which felt a shock at the time in the vicinity where submarine M1 was reported to have been last seen, the Admiralty consider that the damage to the submarine whilst submerged was due to a collision with the Vidar. It is certain under the circumstances that M1 was rapidly and completely flooded and that the crew must have perished immediately.

Stockholm.—A communique says:—The Master of the "Vidar" reported that at 7-45 on the morning of 12th instant while in the English Channel a shock was noticed which was considered to be due to detonation under water. Having been informed of the sinking of M1 the Master thought it possible that the shock was connected with the damage to the submarine whilst submerged by divers and it was discovered that the stem under water line was heavily bent towards the port side and also that several rivets had gone and the plates damaged indicating a collision with some submarine object.—Reuter.

FRANCE & SUBMARINE QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Paris.—Interviewed by the British and American pressmen, M. Borel, Minister of Marine, declared that the French Government agreed with Mr. Baldwin that the submarine question should be considered jointly by all the interested countries in connection with the whole problem of naval disarmament. France, however, was not unmindful of the spirit of Locarno and intended to reduce her submarine programme by an equivalent of one-third by spreading the construction programmes for 1925 and 1926 over 18 months each. He concluded that France did not desire to fall behind other countries in the cause of peace and disarmament.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The north-east monsoon has weakened and given only a few falls of rain in the south-east Madras. There have been few falls also in west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair 9ne and a half inches, Seoni a half. A western depression is approaching the frontier.

Forecast.—Few falls in Kashmir and along the frontier.—A. P.

WHAT WILL MAKE ME EAT?

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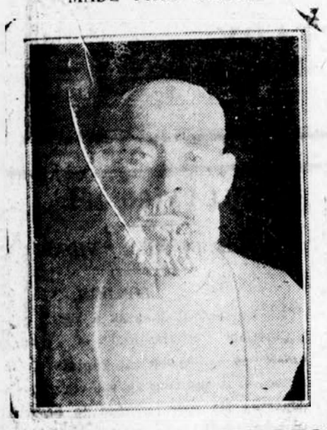

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HIGH COURT

A FATHER'S GHASTLY CRIME.

BURNS HIS TWO SONS TO DEATH.

The Hon. Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Mudgaonker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of a confirmation case in which the Sessions Judge of Khandesh convicted one Vesta Dadkya, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, for the murder of his two sons aged 5 and 10 respectively, by setting fire to the cot on which they were sleeping on 25th June last. Differing from the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" returned by the assessors, the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to capital punishment, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, while Mr. S. B. Jathar represented the accused.

The accused was a Bhil by caste, and was living with his two minor sons Bapu aged 5 and Bocharya aged 10 at a village called Jayli. As the mother of the boys had died, the accused found it difficult to bring them up. He, therefore, kept a woman named Tejli, and shifted his residence to another village called Bedapani where Tejli's daughter was living. The object of the accused in keeping the woman was to take better care of his sons. He was, however, disappointed as she used to ill-treat the boys, with the result that he drove her out. This happened a few days before the tragedy occurred. On the 25th June last, the accused went to work in the morning, but remained at home in the afternoon as he felt indisposed. About midnight, the villagers were startled out of their sleep by piteous cries for help, and saw the two boys of the accused lying on the ground in front of the hut in a serious condition with severe burns on their bodies. There were also the smouldering remains of fire under the cot which was reduced to ashes. The first person to appear on the scene was an old woman who was told by the unfortunate victims that their father was throwing them into the fire saying that they must all die like their deceased mother. She dragged them out of the fire, whereupon the accused snatched them away and again threw them into the fire. By this time, other people arrived on the spot, and the accused ran away into the jungle and was arrested after nine days. Both the boys died the next day.

DELIBERATE DOUBLE MURDER.

The Sessions Judge who tried the accused came to the conclusion that he was guilty of committing a deliberate double murder in a most ghastly manner, and observed that the fact that he had absconded was a strong factor against him. If the father was innocent, the first thing he would have done was to remain by their side and nurse them. In fact, the accused seemed to have been deprived, for the moment, of all sense of humanity. The Sessions Judge, therefore disregarded the verdict of the assessors and sentenced them as above.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment, remarked that there were two things in favour of the accused, firstly that he was treating the boys kindly and secondly that there was no motive for the crime. However they had to consider that instead of making any atempt to save the boys, he left them and fled to the jungle. Their Lordships, therefore upheld the conviction, but commuted the death sentence to transportation for life.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FAILS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

W. Royle & others ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Dossabhoy Pestonji & others. ... Defendants.

The plaintiffs in this case sued the defendants claiming the equivalent in rupees of £2,793 as damages for breach of contract.

By a contract in writing the defendants placed an order with the plaintiffs for 40 cases of red twills on certain terms and conditions. The plaintiffs on receipt of the order placed the same with the manufacturers who completed their work in July 1920 and delivered the goods to the plaintiffs to enable them to have the same dyed. The plaintiffs alleged that soon after the contract, as the market was falling, the defendants cabled to the plaintiffs to cancel the contract or to resell the goods. The plaintiffs informed the defendants that the contract could not be cancelled and that the goods could not be sold in the English market. On 5th July the defendants cabled to the plaintiffs not to dye the goods and the plaintiffs replied that the dyeing of the contract goods would be stopped to await further instructions of the defendants. Thereafter correspondence followed between the parties and the plaintiffs repeatedly called upon the defendants to send definite instructions as to the dying of the goods and shipment, thereof but the defendants failed and neglected to do so.

The plaintiffs alleged that they were prevented by the defendants from performing their part of the contract and as the defendants failed to pay for the goods the plaintiffs treated the contract as broken by the defendants as on 8th February 1923. The plaintiffs therefore claimed from the defendants £2,793 being the difference between the contract price and the market price ruling on the date of the breach.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants' case was that prior to the date of this contract, they had placed with the plaintiffs an order for the purchase of 100 cases of the same class of goods to be delivered to the deendants' branch at Karachi. Some of the goods out of the 100 cases on arrival at Karachi were found to be defective and the defendants lodged a complaint regarding the same with the plaintiffs and cautioned them that if the contract goods were despatched in this condition they would be unsaleable. The plaintiffs in reply stated however that the defendants should have no fear. The plaintiffs sent new samples of the same class of goods stating that these were improvement on the previous samples. When these samples were received by the defendants, they were found to develop black spots. The defendants apprehended that if the contract goods were supplied according to the samples sent, the same would be unsound and saleable. They therefore called upon the plaintiffs to cancel the contract or resell the goods. As the plaintiffs expressed their inability to cancel the contract or resell the goods, the defendants asked them not to proceed with the colouring of the goods until a shipment in respect of the 100 cases had been opened and examined on arrival. In the month of August 1920 some of the goods under the prior contract arrived at Karachi. On opening the same they were found to be extremely wet loose in colour, and to contain spots. A survey was held by one Mr. Manilal Buch a Surveyor appointed by the plaintiffs, who reported that the goods were absolutely unsaleable. The defendants alleged that the market in the said goods was then strong and their firm would have made profits on those goods.

In the correspondence that followed the defendants declined to take up the goods under the contract if they were of the same kind as had arrived. The defendants contended that they never prevented the plaintiffs from delivering red twills. The plaintiffs were unable to give sound and merchantable goods and were really not ready and willing to perform their part of the contract. The defendants also contended that even if there was a breach on their part, it was somewhere in April 1921 and as the suit was not filed till the 30th July 1924 it was time-barred.

The defendants therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. D. V. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Kania with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Goolabchand and Wadia appeared for the 1st defendant.

The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., appeared for the 2nd and 3rd defendants.

The hearing of the suit took more than two days. There was no oral evidence taken. The whole of the evidence was in the correspondence which passed between the parties.

His Lordship after hearing arguments of counsel referred to the correspondence between the parties and came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were not ready and willing to perform their part of the contract. Accordingly his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

LEAGUE'S LABOUR OFFICE.

APPOINTMENT OF EMIGRATION EXPERTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Governing body of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations recently set up a permanent committee to follow and guide its work on emigration and immigration. The committee comprises a chairman and two vice chairmen assisted by a body of experts on various questions with which the committee will have to deal. The Governing body, we understand, requested Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly to assist the committee in the capacity of an expert and Mr. Rangachariar has agreed to assist the committee as desired.—A. P.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Presiding over the thirty-first Tamil Nadu Conference at Conjeeveram, Mr. T V Kalianasundara Mudliar urged the Swarajists and the No-Changers to give up their quarrels and he expressed the hope that the Gandhi-Das agreement which was affirmed at Calcutta and reiterated at Patna would be accepted at Cawnpore. He pleaded for a strong organisation on the lines of the non-cooperation movement to remove the Hindu-Moslem troubles and declared that non-violent non-cooperation was the most potent of all weapons in the battle for Swaraj.

The Subjects Committee was then formed to consider resolutions.—A. P.

HINDU SANGATHAN.

BHAI PARMANAND'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 15.

Bhai Parmanand is lecturing on Hindu Sangathan in these parts. He visited Allahabad and Benares in this connection. He also gave two lectures in the Hindu University. He emphasized the point of the great conversions carried on by non-Hindus which are a danger to the strength of the Hindu community, and also how Mahomedans punish reconversions into any other religion.

Dr. Hardikar, the enthusiastic pioneer and indefatigable worker of the Congress volunteer movement, is now in the U. P. He is touring in chief centres to collect volunteers of the right type for the Cawnpore Congress. He came to Benares yesterday and has already succeeded in enrolling a large number in the Hindu University, Benares. Students' enthusiasm is great to serve the Congress.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

APPLICATION FOR REMAND.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

Before Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, Pandit Jagat Narain, counsel for the prosecution presented today application for remand in the Kakori train dacoity and conspiracy cases. In his application the counsel stated that R. N. Lahiri, one of the principal accused in this case had recently been arrested in Calcutta in connection with what was alleged to have been a bomb factory.

In support of his application the counsel for prosecution examined on oath Rai Sahib Durgaprasad, Dy. Superintendent of Police C.I.D. Rai Sahib Durgaprasad stated that though about a dozen officers were engaged in investigation of these cases the investigation was yet incomplete and no charge sheet could be submitted. At least further fifteen days' time was needed to complete the investigation. R. N. Lahiri was wanted by the police in connection with this case and he had been arrested in Calcutta inside the bomb factory. His presence for the trial of this case was very necessary. Witness had been in the C.I.D. since 1923. From 1924, he had been deputed to watch the activities of the revolutionaries in U. P. Witness could assert on oath that revolutionary societies were established in some districts of the United Provinces and that in furtherance of their common object dacoities were committed by some members of these societies. Two men among the accused had confessed their guilt. There were still seven or eight accused who were absconding and there was some likelihood of their being arrested. There had been a dacoity in Bichhuri in the Pilibhit district and police had evidence to prove that it was committed by some of the accused in this case in furtherance of the common object of the revolutionary societies. At the end of cross examination the Special Magistrate passed order remanding all the accused except those who were going to be let out on bail to-day for a further period of 15 days. The Special Magistrate also passed orders on the fresh application for bail presented by Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra on behalf of twenty accused. In his order the Magistrate directed that Sitla Sahai (at one time Secretary, U. P. Congress Committee), Mohanlal Gantam, Ramdutt Sukla and Chandral be released on bail on each of them executing a personal bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnishing an approved surety in a like amount. Madanal accused was released. Applications of the rest of the accused were dismissed.—A. P.

LALA HANSRAJ RESIGNS.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR LALAJI.

Lala Hansraj wires from Jullundur:—

For the last few days the news of my resignation from the membership of the Legislative Assembly has been going round the newspapers world. I have to-day received the letter of its acceptance by His Excellency the Viceroy. I have resigned in order to make room for Lalaji in the Assembly. I fully hope he will be now elected unopposed. I look upon it as my duty to offer my grateful thanks to all my friends and electors who encouraged me by their promises of best help at the time of my election in November, 1923. Moreover I feel much obliged to my colleagues in the Assembly who always treated me kindly and cordially. Many of my friends have enquired of me about Lalaji's policy in the Assembly. I had a long talk with Lalaji as a result of which I can assure the public with full confidence that Pandit Motilalji will find Lalaji a best friend and a true colleague.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The counting of votes in connection with the Council of State elections was commenced this morning at eleven in the Council Chamber. The Muhamadan Constituency was taken up first. Out of a total number of 132 votes 125 had recorded their votes. Syed Mohomed Padsha the sitting Councillor, secured 85 votes, while Mohomed Moosa Sait obtained only 37 votes. Three votes were invalid. Syed Mohomed Padsha was declared elected. The Non-Mahomedan Constituency was then taken up, and the counting is proceeding.

TWO SWARAJISTS ELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Two Swarajists Dr. U. Rama Rao and Mr. V. Ramadas and two non-Swarajists Sir Annamalai Chettyar and Sir Sankaran Nair were elected to the Council of State by the Madras non-Mahomedan constituency.

LADY LECTURERS IN U. P. COLLEGES.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

At the meeting of the Allahabad University Court yesterday there was an interesting discussion on co-education arising out of the provision in the budget for the appointment of lady teachers. Dr. Ganganath Jha who presided, said that the Vice-Chancellor had been allowed certain discretion and it lay with him to admit or not to admit certain set of students.

Mr. P. N. Sapru said he could not forget that the Vice Chancellor held very definite views on the question of co-education and therefore the discretion he could exercise would necessarily be coloured by his opinion. The court eventually agreed to provision for lady lecturers in the budget.—A. P.

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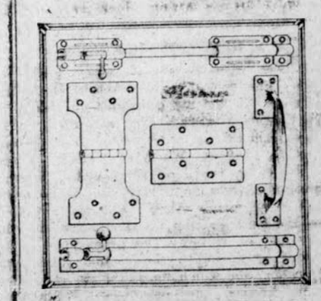

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"COOLY" MURDER CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

JORHAT, Nov. 20.

The case in which Mr. A. Beattie is being tried under sections 304(2), 323 and 323 of the I.P.C., came up to-day for hearing before Mr. J. E. Jack, District and Sessions Judge at Jorhat. The Government pleader conducted the prosecution while the defence was conducted by counsel Mr. O. Camel.

Witness Kamini examined by the prosecution counsel said that as she was coming from the fields to change her clothes she saw Kosturi crying near her brother who was lying down on the road and Kosturi told her that the accused beat her brother. On being cross-examined by the defence counsel witness said her house was by the side of the road near the bridge and there were some more houses near by in the Government land and a Koya also lived in his own land along the road with some basti houses behind him. Beyond the basti land there was a tank. She knew Kosturi since 8 or 9 years ago and she did not see Kosturi giving water to the deceased before she went there and she found his condition bad. She asked Telloo what was the matter as she could not believe Kosturi. She learned that the Saheb beat her brother.

The witness said that she had a son working at Balijan.

SON'S EVIDENCE.

Hathoo was the next witness called in and examined by the prosecution. He stated that he heard from an Okha boy at about 4 p.m. that his father was dead. He then reported it to his manager and taking leave he went to Okha and found his father lying dead on the other side of the bridge near Hatkhola and Kosturi crying near the dead body. He then asked his aunt Kosturi to stay there, himself going to Balijan to inform the manager and to lodge a complaint before the police. Then he went to Golaghat by motor and lodged a complaint before the police and the police recorded his statement. He learned detailed information from a chokra which he stated before the police. Then the complaint was read out to witness which he admitted to be his "ejahar." He then said that he was in Balijan for three years. His father lived in Okha two years ago when he left Okha. Witness said that he was in Okha also where he worked in Sirreeco and once when he did not work properly Mr. B. Atti caught hold of his hair and kicked him. He then left the work and went home. After about a week he went to salam the manager with a view to take leave from the garden when he was tied by the chowkidar under his orders and was released after sometime when the accused said that he assaulted his mother for his sake. He then saw his mother in the garden hospital and after a short time he left Okha and after about a month of the assault to his mother his parents left Okha. He identified the coat and dhoti which his father wore at the time when he left for Okha. Previous to the date of the occurrence he was quite healthy and had no disease. On being cross-examined he said that his father was a chowkidar in Balijan which was comparatively a light job. He saw his father coming out for Okha on the day of the occurrence in the early morning at 6 a.m. He never stated before the police that his father went out to walk in Dolojan but told the police what he stated at present in the court namely that he went out to bring his sister. He saw the dead body of his father on the road and not in the pit.

Question:—Did you state before the police that you found the dead body of your father in the jungle?

Answer: "No."

He did not state in the lower court that he asked Kosturi anything when he found her near the dead body. He brought a constable from the police thana to the place where his father's body was lying and there he found some police also. When he found the dead body for the first time he saw several people near the dead body but he did not ask any body about his father's death. He did not go to any pleader before lodging information nor did his manager go to any pleader. He ran away from Okha twice or thrice, on being assaulted by the accused and on the last occasion he was brought by a chowkidar. When his mother was assaulted by the accused, the whole of his family, his father, mother and his brother all worked then in Okha and when he was taken to Kolghar they did not accompany him there. In re-examination he said that he was brought by a chowkidar from their house at Okha. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

COMMUNAL SHARE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

The Government of Bombay, with the previous approval of the Government of India, have directed that the recent orders issued to secure a fair representation of all castes and communities in Public Service should be held applicable to the establishments of the offices of the Central Government under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay. In the case of Political Agencies vesting in Collectors of Districts the percentage of recruitment will be the same as that prescribed for the respective districts. For the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies the percentage is fixed at 33 as in Panch Mahals, and for Kolhapur and S. M. C. States Agency at 40 per cent. for the backward communities, Brahmans (including Sarasvats and Shenvis), Prabhus and Parsis being treated as advanced communities. As regards other establishments under the control of the Bombay Government, the percentages will be those applicable to the localities in which they are employed.

Further orders regarding the classification of the Indian Christian community in the several districts will be issued shortly.

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GOVERNOR AT BARIA.

SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

The following are extracts from the reply of His Excellency the Governor made to His Highness the Raja of Baria at the State Banquet on Friday:—

That your subjects should be happy, and your State well administered, is no more than would be expected by anyone who knew the distinguished history of your family, to which you have briefly referred. I remember well the interest with which I first read the moving tale of the fortunes of the Chuhans, and the gallantry with which they maintained their independence against attacks from every side. That the old fighting spirit of your heroic ancestors is alive to-day in their descendants is evident from the careers of yourself and your brother.

The question of railway development is one to which you have naturally been led to give much attention. Railway policy in general is the concern rather of the Central Government than of the Government of Bombay, and I should therefore prefer not to express any decided opinion upon the various schemes which you have under consideration. I would only say that in few branches of administration is co-operation more essential than in Railway matters. It is well known that comparatively short lines, tapping a restricted area, stand a much smaller chance of financial success than those whose field is wider, more particularly if there are other similar lines at no great distance. Even if direct profits be not the only object, the public derive greater advantage, and the economic development of the country is the better expedited by lines planned on broad principles and designed to meet the convenience of large areas. I am well aware of the difficulties with which you and other Rulers situated as you are have to contend, and it is in no way my intention to discourage you, or to dissuade you from carrying out the schemes which you have devised. All that I desire is to advise you to consult your neighbours, both in other States and in British India, and to endeavour to agree upon a project in which all can participate, before committing yourself too far.

VAIKOM PICKETING ENDS.

MADRAS Nov. 20.

A Cochin message that the Kerala Untouchability committee has resolved to withdraw Satyagrahis from Vaikom and put a stop to the picketing campaign there, Government having thrown open all the four temples roads to all classes with the exception of such portions as are contiguous to the temple. These portions are being walled round and converted into temple property, and admission thereto will be allowed only to those classes that already enjoy the right of entry to the temples. The Untouchability Committee has resolved to take up the question of entry into temples for non-caste Hindus.—A. P.

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MADRAS "COOLIES" FOR RANGOON FIELDS.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

There was a rush of passengers sailing for Rangoon from Madras Harbour, this week. Last week two steamers left carrying more than 3,000 passengers. To-day, more than 800 passengers had to be detained for want of accommodation on the Ekma which sailed with 1,700 passengers. It is understood that this huge exodus is on account of the paddy season in Burma for which thousands of coolies usually migrate during the period to find work in the fields returning in April or May.—A. P.

ARREST OF A GUARD AT DELHI.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Inspector Mr. Crowe of the Delhi C.I.D. made an arrest on Thursday the 19th November when he apprehended an European named W. F. Brigans, a guard of the N. W. Railway, in possession of a piece of bar gold weighing 131 tolas and valued at nearly Rs. 3,000 which it was stated, he was trying to dispose of in the bazaar. It is alleged that the gold was part of a consignment and was extracted some time ago from the brake van. Police enquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

KALA AZAR CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

In opening the Kala Azar Conference this morning His Excellency the Governor said the ideal they should aim at was the establishment of a model anti-Kala Azar centre in each district headquarters. Having laid the foundation in this way Government must necessarily leave it to honorary workers and local organisations to amplify the work on an extensive scale and carry it into every village.—A. P.

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Divisional Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date 21st:—

About 100 feet of the bank has been washed away on the Quilon abutment and about 30 feet on the Tinnevelly abutment of the Tambaraparani Bridge between Nalalladur and Sermadevi. The probable time of restoration is about 2 weeks.—A. P.

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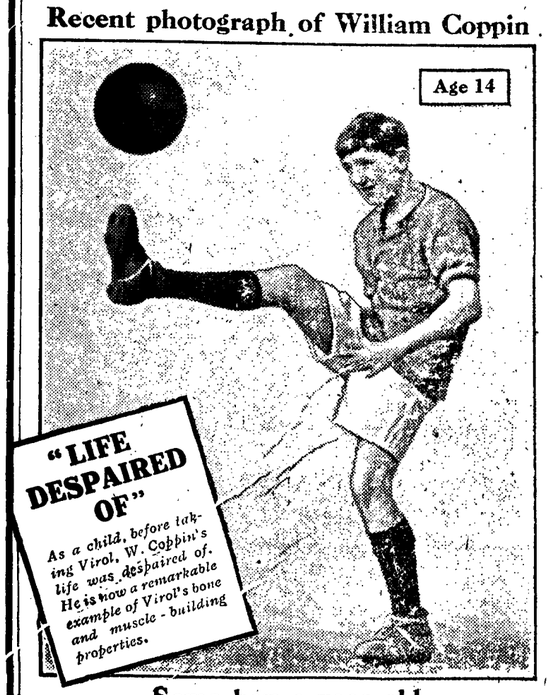
Recent photograph of William Coppin



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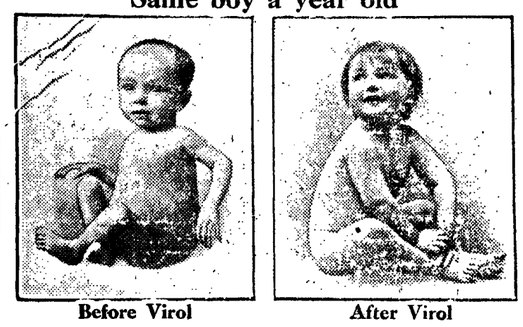
Same boy a year old



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School Children need Virol

The remarkable influence of Virol on growing tissues is shown in the above case. Virol builds bone and muscle, restores waste, and strengthens the constitution. Virol gives School Children increased strength to resist illness and disease. Give your child Virol regularly, especially when epidemics are about.

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Forty Million prescribed portions of Virol were given last year in over 3,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

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ORIENTAL BALM

has many claims to superiority over other remedies. For forty years it has effected wonderful cures. It is a semi-solid balm and is, therefore, economical in use without waste. Just a little is enough to bring instant relief. It is absolutely free from animal fat and is, therefore, acceptable to people of all religious persuasions. Little's is used all over the world.

Always keep a bottle handy.
(10 L — '25) *Stocked by all Chemists and Stores.*

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but a ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunat ely suffered a break down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding posted expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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The Gordian Knot of Tropical Debility.

The Gordian Knot was one of the problems of Classical Times. The most famous men could not undo it. And then, Alexander the Great found the easy solution—overlooked by thousands—with a single stroke of his sword *he cut the knot in twain.*

How many thousands are baffled by the Gordian Knot of hot climates — Debility? They unravel one knot, only to find another; they fall from one sickness into another; each complaint rendering them more liable to the next.

And an easy and quick solution of this problem is at hand: go to the core of well-being, *viz*, the cells. Remove the cause of all those different complaints by strengthening the worn out cells of body and nerves with SANATOGEN.

Sanatogen infuses into the blood the very elements—phosphorus and albumin—which are necessary to re-build every cell of your body and so restores normal digestion, enenriches the blood and reinforces the entire system.

Sanatogen will solve the knotty problem of Health in the tropics. It will give you new strength and energy and thus enable you to enjoy life to the full.

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The True Tonic-Food

Start taking it to-day. Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazar dealers.

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